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12 PERSONS KILLED AND 25 ARE INJURED IN RAILWAY WRECK

Fast Passenger Train Collides With a Freight on the Nickel Plate Road.

MEN WHO WERE KILLED RIDING IN THE SMOKER

Eight of the Injured Will Die of Their Hurts—Collision of the Trains Was Caused by a Misunderstanding of Orders.

Cleveland, Ohio, August 13.—A fast west-bound passenger train on the Nickel Plate road collided with a west-bound freight train early today at Kishman, Ohio, near Vermillion, resulting in the death of 12 persons, while at least 25 others were injured, eight of whom will probably die. The wreck, according to the officials of the company, was caused by a misunderstanding of orders or neglect to obey them on the part of the crew of the freight train.

The Dead.

C. W. POOLE, engineer of passenger train, Conneaut, Ohio.
JOSEPH ALEXANDER, Newark, N. J.
FRANK WEAVER, Findlay, Ohio.
D. POMODORO, laborer.
ANTONIO GRILLO, laborer.
J. FARACI, laborer.
F. BUSCINI, laborer.
F. SCILLIA, laborer.
N. DIRMORA, laborer.
A. A. CHILLE, laborer.
G. TRAVOLA, laborer.
C. CAGITANI, laborer.

Injured.

J. W. Long, Cleveland.
R. A. Long, son of J. W. Long, right leg amputated; may die.
Mrs. J. W. Long.
L. Reinboldt, Bascom, Ohio.
R. E. O'Hara, Findlay, Ohio, right leg amputated.
H. L. Kerr, Grafton, Ohio.
J. W. Murphy, West Haven, Conn.
P. Baskin, Tiffin, Ohio.
F. Trumer, Ada, Ohio.
J. Dexter, Tiffin, Ohio.
F. Phillips, Findlay, Ohio.
John Jafa.
Leonardo Siracusa.
C. Bussufusu.
Yoong Leonardo.
Charles Dumont.
Joseph Dumont, internal injuries; may die.
T. Trevalli.
C. Degar.
Albert Gallia.
T. Veranva.

Riding in Smoker.

Aside from the engineer, the men killed on the passenger train were all sitting in the smoking car at the head of the train, and were mostly foreign laborers in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, on their way from Fort Branch, Ohio, to Brookfield, Ohio, in charge of a foreman. Engineer C. C. Poole, of the passenger train, was killed at his post while trying to reach for the air brake after seeing the headlight of the freight train. His fireman, Haefner, saved himself by jumping. The high speed of the passenger train threw its locomotive and first three coaches over on the engine of the freight train, telescoping the smoker and the car following. The forward cars of the freight train were splintered to fragments.

Of the passengers in the smoker, none escaped uninjured. Fortunately there was no fire.

The injured were hurried to Loraine and placed in the hospital there. The dead were conveyed to morgues at Loraine.

Killed While Dozing.

When the trains came together almost everybody in the smoker was dozing. The sudden jar hurled them out of their seats into the aisle, and threw several persons to the roof and sides of the car, which seemed all at once to crush in like a paper bag, pinning down each passenger in the position in which he had been caught. The passengers in the second car escaped more easily, as while the violence of the impact was not severe, although few got off without cuts, bruises, sprains or broken bones. The two rear cars were sleepers, and they withstood the shock without suffering serious harm. No passengers in the sleepers were injured.

President Canniff, of the Nickel Plate, today stated that from the information in the hands of the officials the freight train crew had orders to go on the siding at Kishman, and there await the passage of the passenger train. Why this was not done in time to permit the passenger train to go by or a flagmen sent out, has not been learned. A rigid investigation is, however, being made by the railway officials. It is said that the watch of the engineer of the freight train was slow, and that the engineer believed he had eight minutes to get

Continued on Second Page.

EXTRA SESSION TO BE BARRED BY ROOSEVELT

Indications Are That No Extraordinary Session Will Be Held.

PRESIDENT IS URGED NOT TO ISSUE CALL

And It is Thought That He Will Yield—Question Will Not Be Definitely Decided Until He Returns to Washington.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., August 13.—Notwithstanding the more or less definite announcements which have emanated from various sources during the last few months, congress may not be called into extraordinary session next November. Indeed, the indications are now that no extraordinary session will be held this year.

This statement is made on the authority of President Roosevelt himself. He probably will not reach a determination of it until he returns to Washington the latter part of September. The chances of an extraordinary session appear, however, to be fading.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the president not to call an extra session. Many senators and representatives have urged against an extra session. They point out that practically nothing will be gained by an extra session that will begin not more than three weeks before the opening of the regular session, and that it will cause some inconvenience to many members of congress in both branches.

Last spring it was the president's idea to issue a call for an extraordinary session in October to enact, if possible, railroad rate legislation. Incidentally, it was expected that some recommendations might be made by the president regarding proposed changes in the existing tariff law.

The idea of an October session finally was abandoned. It then was announced that the proposed extraordinary session would not be held until after the November election.

If finally the president should declare to call congress together, the session will begin on the first Monday after the November elections, which will be just three weeks before the beginning of the regular session in December.

In this connection it can be said to be not unlikely, in view of the prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans, that the president may conclude to make his trip through the south in two sections, visiting the Atlantic coast states in October and then Louisiana, Arkansas and perhaps Tennessee on another trip to be made later. No definite arrangements to this end have been completed, but the matter is being considered.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who returned late yesterday afternoon from a three months European trip, and was a guest of the president last night at Sagamore hill, left today for New York, whence he expected to go directly to his home at Nahant, Mass. He said he found everywhere in Great Britain and in France evidence of a particularly cordial feeling, both in official circles and among the people for America.

The hope, Senator Lodge said, was expressed everywhere that the negotiations initiated by the president for peace, to the Far East would be successful, but noted that the feeling that peace would be the outcome of the present conference was not optimistic.

President Roosevelt and his family attended morning services as usual today, at church. He received no visitors during the day.

HEIGHT OF MOUNT WHITNEY.

It is 14,502 Feet, Which is 20 Feet Less than Old Figures.

San Francisco, Cal., August 13.—United States geological survey levelmen, under Topographer R. A. Farmer, who have been running a line of levels to the summit of Mount Whitney, have completed their work, and today reported the true height of the mountain to be 14,502 feet.

While this shows Mount Whitney to be the highest measured mountain in the United States, it makes the true height 20 feet less than the figures that have generally been accepted heretofore.

Hebrew Bahespope Closed.

New York, August 13.—Although a tentative agreement was reached yesterday between the striking Hebrew bakers and the employers, which promised speedily to end the strike, the boss bakers met today and decided to break off all negotiations and to resist the demands of the strikers to the uttermost.

All the Hebrew bakeshops on the East Side were closed today, and there was no disorder.

Taft Party Leaves Manila.

Manila, August 13.—Secretary of War Taft, Miss Alice Roosevelt and party sailed at 1 o'clock today on the United States army transport Logan for Iloilo. Governor General Wright, Major General Corbin and all the insular commissioners except Commissioner Ide, accompanied them.

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT ON HER TRAVELS



(From Stereograph, Copyright, 1905, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

Miss Alice Roosevelt Gazing at the Wonderful View from the Nuuanu Pali, Seven Miles from Honolulu. The Road Leads Up to a Precipice 1,000 Feet High. Over This Historical Spot Kamehameha Forced the Oahuan Army More Than a Century Ago.

50 NEW CASES AND 12 DEATHS SUNDAY RECORD OF THE FEVER

As the Number of Cases Increase the Roll Grows Heavier.

PHYSICIANS HAMPERED BY CONCEALED CASES

White Says If He Could Locate All Cases He Would Soon Stamp Out the Disease—Several Cases Above Canal Street.

New Orleans, August 13.—The heavy increase in the number of cases which began four or five days ago is beginning to manifest itself in the death list, which can be expected to grow steadily for the next few days. The number of new cases today seems small in comparison with yesterday's record, but it is really nineteen short, as that number of cases were turned in by an inspector just after the hour for closing the report. These will figure in tomorrow's report.

Among the cases today is Louis Cucullu, Jr., cashier of the People's bank, who resides far out on North Johnson street. Another case is Maurice Kenny, ex-councilman and ex-member of the legislature. Two of Kenny's daughters were stricken yesterday. Only five of the new foci are above Canal street.

Surgeon White today made a change in his organization by which he hopes to accomplish results much quicker. The fumigation and screening work was all done by a central department, under Dr. Gessner, which sent squads out on notification of cases by physicians. This afternoon Dr. White assembled all of his subordinates in conference and decided to place the screening and fumigation work under the several district headquarters. The present force will be divided up among the district surgeons, and Dr. Gessner will be given charge of one of the districts.

Many Cases Concealed.

Assistant Surgeon Corput has just concluded a pretty thorough investigation of conditions in Algiers, that part of New Orleans on the west bank of the Mississippi river. There had been two cases in Algiers since the outbreak of fever, and Dr. White determined to ascertain by a house to house canvass if there had been any spread from them. Dr. Corput reported today that he had found not a single suspicious case, which indicates that the prompt steps taken to screen and fumigate the original cases have been effective in preventing a spread.

Dr. White says that if he could learn of every case in the city and apply the proper methods immediately, he is confident that he could stamp out the disease here in a short time.

The great cause for the spread has been the concealment of cases, and the change of residence of people who have been infected. Dozens of cases are on record which show conclusively that the people had moved away from a house

Continued on Second Page.

New Orleans, August 13.
Following is the official record up to 6 p. m.:

New cases	50
Total cases to date	963
Deaths	12
Total deaths to date	154
New foci	14
Total foci to date	202
Cases under treatment	343

HALL IS LOSING HOLD ON LIFE

But It Is Not for Man to Set Time of His Death.

Captain Hall is Exhibiting Marvelous Tenacity, But He is Gradually Sinking—His Brother Will Be With Him Today.

Danville, N. Y., August 13.—(Special.)—Captain Lyman Hall, president of the Georgia School of Technology, exhibits a marvelous hold on life. He is gradually loosening this hold, but it is not for man to set the time of his death. His wife is with him. His brother is expected from Raleigh tomorrow.

BISHOP SMITH SOME BETTER.

Distinguished Methodist Divine Victim of Tuberculosis.

Asheville, N. C., August 13.—Bishop A. Coke Smith, of the Southern Methodist church, who is seriously ill here, passed a restless day, though his condition this evening is reported as being slightly improved. Bishop Smith is suffering with tuberculosis, and while there is little hope for his ultimate recovery, there is hope that he will recover from the relapse incident to his visit to Norfolk and again be able to leave his bed. Mrs. Smith arrived this afternoon from Norfolk and is now at the bedside of her husband.

TWO BIG BARRIERS TO BE SURMOUNTED BY THE PEACE DOVE

HAVOC WORKED BY LIGHTNING, WIND AND RAIN

Storm of Unusual Violence Rages Over New York and Vicinity.

ONE GIRL IS KILLED AND OTHERS SHOCKED

Trolley Car, Carrying Nearly Hundred Passengers, Struck and Fourteen Persons Injured—Several Boats Were Capsized in the Harbor.

New York, August 13.—Widespread damage was caused by a thunderstorm of unusual violence, accompanied by a high wind and a deluge of rain that burst over New York and the vicinity today.

A boat house at the foot of West One hundred and fifty-second street, in which a large number of persons had taken shelter, was struck by lightning, and Miss Jeannette Free, aged 20 years, was instantly killed. A dozen other persons were rendered unconscious, but quickly revived, sustaining no injuries.

Lightning Strikes Trolley Car.

A Webster avenue trolley car, carrying nearly a hundred passengers, was struck, grounding through the tracks. Although the car and its occupants were unscathed, the detonation that accompanied the shock caused a panic among the passengers, who struggled frantically to escape. Fourteen persons, almost all women, were injured, nine of them so seriously that they had to be removed to a hospital. After the bolt struck, the car continued running at high speed and most of those hurt received their injuries by jumping or being pushed from the platforms.

In the harbor the storm was cyclonic in its fury, and many small boats were capsized. Two men were rescued by the revenue cutter Hudson, the sloop in which they were sailing having foundered in the worst of the blow off Bay Ridge.

Sailing Party Upset.

Another sailing party of several persons were upset in a 35-foot sloop off Ellis island and were rescued by the immigrant steamer John E. Moore, after they had been clinging to the wreck for nearly an hour.

Five hundred immigrants were in danger for an hour when two barges on which they were brought away from the dock at Ellis island, were blown down the bay, pitching and rolling in the heavy sea. Three tugs grappled the barges and succeeded in holding them until the storm subdued.

At Fort George the machinery of the big Ferris wheel stopped just as the storm broke and nearly a hundred panic stricken men, women and children were suspended aloft for fully an hour, exposed to the full fury of the wind and rain.

One death and three cases of prostration resulted from the heat, which was intense before the storm broke.

$100,000 for Catholic Cathedral.

Cincinnati, Ohio, August 13.—A donation of $100,000 for the completion of the Catholic cathedral at Covington, Ky., was announced today by Archbishop Maes, of this city. The cathedral has been in course of construction since 1894, a total of $300,000 having already been expended on it. Nicholas Walsh, of Cincinnati, is said to have made the donation, but the name of the donor was not announced officially.

Castro is Buying Guns.

Caracas, Venezuela, August 13.—The government has signed a $1,000,000 contract with the Schneider Company, of Creusot, France, for eight batteries of 75-millimeter campaign guns and four batteries of mountain guns of the same caliber.

Mrs. Dubois Will Recover.

Manila, August 13.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Dubois, wife of Senator Dubois, of Idaho, who was injured in a runaway, was very nervous and restless, but her condition is not considered serious.

Two Men Killed in Collision.

Toledo, Ohio, August 13.—Two Wheeling-Wabash freights collided head-on near Fremont today, and Brakeman George Wells, of Norwalk, and George Peck, of Toledo, were killed. Failure of the westbound train to get orders to stop at Clyde is claimed to be responsible. The locomotives were badly wrecked and six cars were destroyed. Crews of both engines escaped by jumping.

Three Women Hit by Lightning.

Lake City, Fla., August 13.—Three negro women in a house near here were struck by lightning during an electric storm today. One of them was thought to be dead and all the arrangements for the funeral were made, when she recovered.

Main Problems Are No Nearer Solution Than When the Envoys Met.

CASH AND TERRITORY ARE STUMBLING BLOCKS

It is Believed, However, That Outside Influences Are at Work Which May Result in an Agreement—No Session Held by Envoys on Sunday.

Portsmouth, N. H., August 13.—No progress has been made with the peace negotiations over Sunday. They stand exactly where they did last night. The session of the plenipotentiaries, which was to have been held this afternoon, was postponed by mutual agreement out of reverence to the fact that it was the holy Sabbath, which is universally observed in Russia as a day of rest.

The Russians had not been anxious for a session today, and this morning the Japanese took the initiative and, through the intermediary of Mr. Pierce, it was decided to postpone the sitting until tomorrow morning. The situation, therefore, remains the same. It would perhaps not be too much to say that the general feeling is hopeful in spite of open predictions made by personages connected with both sides of the negotiations that, before next Sunday the plenipotentiaries will reach an impasse where a rupture will become inevitable. This pessimistic view is based upon the fact that so far as known the two big barriers to an agreement—indemnity and Sakhalin—remain as high and insurmountable as ever.

Real Struggle Postponed.

The real struggle is only postponed. The main problems are no nearer solution than when the plenipotentiaries met. The principal reason for optimism lies in the fact that confronted with the absolute refusal of the Russian reply to admit the discussion of either indemnity of the cession of the Island of Sakhalin the Japanese proposed to take up the consideration of the conditions seriatim. From this it is assumed that the Japanese are prepared to yield or have reason to believe a way would be found to overcome the objections of their adversaries when the crucial test comes.

An intimation comes from a high source that very strong outside influences are at work on both sides, and that for the moment the effort is to gain time. The plan of having Russia practically satisfy Japan's claim of reimbursement for the cost of the war by the purchase of the Japanese military evacuation of Sakhalin continues to be advanced. Such a solution would permit Russia to say she had paid neither indemnity nor ceded a foot of territory.

Witte Crying "Yellow Peril."

The debate in yesterday's conference over the first condition—the recognition of Japan's "preponderating influence" over Korea, involving her right to control the administration over the Hermit kingdom, use the littoral for strategic purposes, etc.—was of a remarkable character. Indeed, the position taken by M. Witte was sensational in the extreme. His attitude reveals plainly the Russian tactics. They propose to raise before the world the specter of "yellow peril." Russia claims that Japan's present purpose is to get a foothold on the Asiatic continent, from which to extend her influence and dominion.

M. Witte made no objection, but he declared the words "preponderating influence" did not adequately describe what Japan proposed to do and he insisted that the language used should show Japan's true purpose, which, he contended, was to make a Japanese province of Korea. His argument might be summarized as follows:

"Russia has no objection to Japan taking Korea, but you must avow it plainly. If it is to be taken it should be taken officially, so that the world will

THE WEATHER.

Washington, August 13.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Georgia—Partly cloudy Monday; showers in northwest portion; Tuesday partly cloudy, showers in north portion; light to fresh south winds.

Virginia—Partly cloudy Monday, showers at night or Tuesday; variable winds.

North Carolina—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, showers in west portion; light to fresh south winds.

South Carolina—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; showers Tuesday in west portion; light to fresh south winds.

Arkansas—Partly cloudy Monday, probably showers, warmer in central and eastern portions; Tuesday fair.

Alabama—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; light south winds.

Mississippi—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; showers in south portion; light south winds.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh south winds.

Tennessee—Partly cloudy Monday; showers in west portion; warmer in extreme west portion; Tuesday showers.

Kentucky—Partly cloudy Monday; showers in central and west portions; Tuesday showers.

Eastern Florida—Occasional showers Monday and Tuesday; variable winds.

Western Florida—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; probably showers Monday; light south winds.

Louisiana—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; showers in east portions; light south winds.

Western Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

understand your purpose to take possession of the persons of the entire administration of the kingdom from the emperor down to the smallest of the people. Korea will have no representative abroad who can explain the situation from the standpoint of the Koreans, all of which means Korea is to belong to Japan. So be it. Russia will not object, but Japan should avow a purpose which is against the interests of Europe and America, especially against the interests of the United States, China and even your ally, England. If this is satisfactory to Europe and America, Russia raises no protest. You propose to destroy every vestige of the sovereignty of the emperor of Korea, but you desire to employ a formula which will conceal your true purpose. The country which will suffer most is America, which will understand it in about ten years when it is too late."

Baron Komura Dissented.

To this argument Baron Komura dissented most vigorously, although in the most friendly manner, contending that Japan only sought to secure for herself in Korea the commercial and industrial position to which she was entitled and to aid in its civilizaton and development, as well as to protect the kingdom from administrative anarchy.

The fact that the Korean question should be the first to be discussed in the peace conference is strangely fitting, as it was over Korea that the long struggle between Russia and Japan which culminated in the present bloody war began. After Japan was forced out of Port Arthur and Liao Tung in 1895, each became suspicious of the intention of the others' influence in Korea and first in the Lobanoff agreement of 1896, and later in the Nissi-Rosen agreement of 1898, they entered upon mutual obligations. In the former Japan secured the right to protect the imperial family and to build the Seoul-Fusan telegraph, and Russia to establish a telegraph line from Seoul to the Russian frontier. In the latter, while there were mutual obligations to protect the independence and territorial integrity of Korea, Japan's industrial and commercial position in Korea was recognized. Ever since Korea has been the bone of contention Japan has always been suspicious of Russian encroachment. At last the continued occupation of Manchuria by Russia and the Yalu lumber concessions induced Japan to try to come to a definite settlement with Russian in the negotiations preceding the war. They proved futile and in the Japanese imperial rescript declaring war, the emperor of Japan said:

"The safety of Korea is in danger. The interests of the empire are menaced."

Now, by a sort of inexorable logic the fate of Korea comes up at Portsmouth for final settlement

NO RACE SUICIDE IN ENGLAND.

Women Guard "Equal Rights," as to Property, but Also Dignify Motherhood.

(Dorothy Fenimore in The Chicago Journal)

London.—Though one were an ardent advocate of the cause of woman's equal rights with man, one could not justly criticise Englishmen adversely for exacting wifely submission, and insisting upon a husband's right to authority in the household, for even the English woman suffragists have put themselves in record as conservative and opposed to change in the established ideas of martial relationship. And as the old proverb puts it: "No justice is done to a consenting person."

As you possibly remember, when an attempt was made at the international congress of women, which was held in Berlin a few years ago, to adopt radical resolutions defying men, it was at the wish of the English delegates that the declaration which had been drawn up asserting that woman does not owe obedience to her husband was stricken out, and the word "tyranny," which appeared in the resolution was changed to "misuse of power."

The English woman is very sane in her ideas of her marriage obligations. Though she may desire her legal rights in regard to property, she is content with her role of woman, and appreciates the influence which she gains through wifehood and through becoming the mother of sons.

In general, English marriages are happy. For this the feeling of class, which rules all social life, is in part responsible. Usually husband and wife have the same social standing, and this means, naturally, a common point of view, the same ambitions and a mutual understanding.

That agreement about life, which Stevenson defines as a sort of talent for matrimony, and considers as an indispensable factor in congeniality, results, and makes for domestic happiness. And certainly great credit is due to the wife, for as the writer of "Virginibus Puerisque" has pointed out, while both husband and wife must be versed in the niceties of the heart and born with a faculty of willing compromise if they are to dwell together happily for long years of wedlock, still much devolves upon the woman. She must be talented as a woman, and it does not much matter if she is not talented in anything else. "She must know of her 'metier de femme' and have a fine touch for the affections."

Sense of nationality is another powerful influence upon the happiness of English marriages. Love of home is deeply rooted in the English breast, and this love of home springs from a feeling of nationality. Love of family is a part of it equally with love of country. That "national soul" for which President Roosevelt has pleaded with the American people, in speaking of race suicide, needs no advocate in England, for here tradition and custom have put family relations upon a proper basis.

No less is marriage protected in England by the prevailing prejudice against divorce. Although divorces are no longer barred from the court of St. James, and although the divorce laws of England have become less stringent than of yore, yet the English people are thoroughly opposed to what they regard as disrespect toward a time-honored and sacred obligation, which they consider religious as well as social.

Mr. Schiff's Home.

(From The New York Press.)

Few New York interiors surpass in refinement and beauty that of the Fifth avenue mansion of Jacob H. Schiff, now so prominently identified with the troubles of the Equitable. All of the rooms and halls are fine examples of "period" designs. In the foyer hall is a wonderful mantelpiece of carved Istrian marble, above the shelf of which is a bronze plaque, in high relief, portraying Mrs. Schiff's children. This, I understand, is the work of Augustus St. Gaudens. The only article that jars you is the piano, which was not designed for the Louis XV period of the drawing room, but bought just as it stood in the sales room of the manufacturer.

RHEUMATISM.

PRICE 25c

I Will Refund Your Money If It Fails.



Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve pains in legs, arms, back, stiff or swollen joints in a few hours. Positively cures in a few days. It does not put the disease to sleep, but drives it from the system.

MUNYON.

RUSSIA PLAYING GAME OF BLUFF

That Is the Opinion Held by Japanese Editors.

Refusal to Cede Territory or Pay Indemnity Characterized as Mere Bluff—It is Said That Mr. Witte is Not Blind to the Facts.

Tokio, August 13.—The Nippon this morning, in reference to the peace negotiations, prints the following:

"Reports from abroad purporting to come from Russian authority to the effect that Russia has instructed M. Witte to refuse the cession of territory and the payment of indemnity are nothing but mere bluff.

"Russian diplomacy has shown itself to be full of bluffing and intimidation, particularly during the period preceding the present hostilities.

"Whatever measures Russia takes the fact stands out clear as daylight that Sakhalin is under occupation and the fate of Kamchatka is within easy command of Japan. Other portions of Russian maritime possessions are within easy access of Japanese assailants.

"A shrewd diplomat and statesman like M. Witte cannot be blind to the facts. A man of his financial experience ought to be alive to the fact that the expenditures required for the continuation of hostilities ought to be utilized in a channel productive of a greater benefit to Russia. However, blind Russian statesmen may be, it is impossible to believe that they fail to appreciate the logic of events.

"Whatever differences may exist between the plenipotentiaries, they can only be in the point and degree of indemnity, not in the principle of cession and indemnity."

The Hochie takes a pessimistic view of the negotiations in view of the reported refusal of Russia to cede territory.

It declares that Japan ought to pay more attention to Manchuria than to Portsmouth.

12 ARE KILLED AND 25 INJURED

Continued from First Page.

his train on the siding before the passenger train was due.

The engineer and firemen of the freight train saved themselves by jumping as soon as they saw the passenger train coming.

Horrible Sight.

Roy Winch, of Findley, who, although severely injured, was the first man to rush into the wrecked smoking car to take part in the work of rescue, gave the following account of the terrible sight within:

"The living, the wounded, and the dead were piled in one indiscriminatee mass of over floor of the car, the living entangled with the arms and legs of the dead and many of them pinned down by the dead bodies of the Italians.

"Some of the dead were so badly smashed that through their mouths protruded hideous masses of intestines.

"Two men, Italians, I saw pinned down, the one on top being caught in some way about the chest, so that he could not get away. The man underneath him was also held down mainly by the weight of the man on top, who in his frantic efforts to get away, kicked the man under him literally to death.

"Terrorized by the death of their companions, the hiss of escaping steam and the fear of death in the darkness, the Italians fought with one another, and stamped over the living and dead in their efforts to get out of the car. Several of them were almost as badly injured by fighting each other as by the wreck.

"The engineer of the passenger train was nipped between the engine and tender and when we found him he was hanging head down by the shreds of one leg over the side of the engine. Two men held him in an upright position for over half an hour before we were able to release him. He died shortly afterward. He was conscious only a part of the time."

THE CITY UPSIDE DOWN.

Rich Butte in Which May Be Seen "the Infernal Wonders of Mining."

(From August World's Work.)

The sight-seer has a pleasant experience at Helena, but to get a glimpse of the infernal wonders of mining, he must now go to Butte. Perhaps nowhere else can he have such an experience. In a sense the world is upside down. To begin with, the city takes its water from the eastern side of the continental divide, and thus diverts it from the Atlantic to the Pacific slope. Then, a large part of its population is always underground; and its underground alleys and streets (so to call them) are longer than those overground. All its wealth comes from these depths. Nothing green can grow there. In general Nature is turned topsy-turvy.

But it is rich—very rich—interestingly rich. The payrolls of the mines and smelters are two million dollars a month, or about $30 for every man, woman and child.

Within a radius of a mile from the court house there are 125 mines in operation, and they are producing more than one-fourth of the copper mined in the world. From beneath the surface of this 1,000 acres have already been taken one and three-quarter million tons of copper bullion—enough to make an ordinary trolley wire, they tell you, 1,000,000 miles long. If all the shafts, drifts and crosscuts in the hill around Butte and under it could be put together into one straight tunnel it would reach—so they assure you—from Butte to the Pacific ocean. This wonderful place of mines—nobody who has ever seen it can forget it—is on the path that not many years ago Sitting Bull ranged with his braves.

The "Cult of ahe Child" in England.

(From The Church Eclectic.)

It is pleasing to note that an astonishing revolution is taking place in the position of the child in England today, especially among the upper and middle classes of society. The "cult" of the child may indeed be said to be just now a fashionable craze, and one that we hope has come to stay, for though at present the tendency is, perhaps, to set an exaggerated estimate upon the sayings and doings of childlife, yet upon the whole the movement is undoubtedly in the right direction.

JAP AND RUSSIAN ENVOYS ATTEND CHURCH SERVICES

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 13. Both the Russian peace commissioners attended service at Christ Episcopal church this morning.

Relief from the heat of the past two days and the early decision to abandon the proposed Sunday session of the peace conference made relaxations possible. The day was ideal from every point of view.

After luncheon M. Witte, Mr. Rosen and General Yermoleff toured the shore road in their automobile, returning to the hotel in the afternoon. Mr. Rosen democratically spent the afternoon on the veranda of the hotel reading the Sunday papers. M. Witte was in his apartments the remainder of the afternoon. Mr. Komura and Minister Takahira took a morning ride, and also left the hotel in time for a ride through town late this afternoon.

Russians in Church.

When the Russians reached the church this morning the two envoys were escorted to the very front pew. On arrival, the rest of the party were shown seats immediately behind those of their chiefs.

The service began at once. It was the "Matins" service of the high Episcopal church, with its hymns and chants, and lasted exactly seventy minutes.

Rev. Charles Le V. Brine, rector, was the officiating clergyman. "Friends, we bid you welcome," was his only deviation from the prescribed service.

When the plates for the usual Sunday offering were passed each Russian brought forth a bill, and the one hundred and twelve women and eight gentlemen who, besides the envoys, made the congregation, were given an impressive illustration of the liberality of the Russians.

Russians Sing.

A somewhat strange coincidence in the service, and one which was for the moment startling to the Russians, was the sudden burst from the organ of the Russian anthem, the music to hymn No. 487, which by chance formed a part of the prescribed series of Sunday services.

To the national anthem, the Russians sang:

"God save the czar, strong and powerful.

"Reign for glory;

"Reign to the terror of the enemy.

"Oh, orthodox czar—long live the czar."

The words in the hymnal, however, were, in part, these:

"See barbarous nations at thy gates attend.

"Walk in thy light and in thy temple bend.

"See thy bright altars thronged with prostrated persons.

"While every hand in joyous tribute brings."

Japanese Envoy at Church.

Minister Takahira, the Japanese minister, accompanied by Commander Isham Takeshita, the naval attache of the Japanese legation at Washington, attended the evening service at the Christian church, in Kittery, Maine. The minister left the hotel at half past 6 in an automobile, and did not return until after 10. Although the day was exceedingly warm, he wore the conventional frock coat and bowed low to the many greetings he received as he left the veranda.

It had been announced that he would attend vespers at Christ Episcopal church, where the Russians had been in the morning, and because of inability of the choir to remember the Japanese national hymn, arrangements had been made to sing the British national anthem out of courtesy to the distinguished visitors. But the congregation looked in vain for the Japanese minister. It seems that at the last minute, thinking his going might attract attention, Mr. Takahira decided to go to the Christian church in Kittery, some 5 miles away where he was not recognized. The Japanese minister participated in the service. He sat near the rear of the church.

Baron Komura and Mr. Yamaza went for a long drive this evening, and returned to the hotel much refreshed by their outing.

TRAVELED ON TICKET TWENTY-ONE YEARS OLD

COVINGTON, GA., August 13.—(Special.)—A railroad ticket twenty-one years old was one day last week presented to Captain J. O. Cooper, of the Central of Georgia railroad, as transportation from Milledgeville to Eatonton.

The ticket was issued October 30, 1884, by A. D. Nisbit, agent at that time for the old Milledgeville and Eatonton railroad.

For some reason, the purchaser of the ticket failed to make the trip to Eatonton in 1884, and not until several days ago did he have an occasion for using the old ticket.

Conductor Cooper was not running over this road at that time, but went on two years later, in 1886. Mr. Nisbit has been agent continuously at Milledgeville, serving the Milledgeville and Eatonton, M. G. and A. and the Central of Georgia railroads, respectively, since 1882, and has a distinct recollection of issuing the ticket to the prospective passenger from Milledgeville to Eatonton in 1884.

TOWN WHELMED BY LANDSLIDE

Indian Village Is Imbedded With Its Population.

Waters of River Were Swept Over the Village—Fifteen Indians Are Reported to Be Missing and Twelve Injured.

Winnepeg, Manitoba, August 13.—An Ashcroft dispatch reports a disastrous landslide on Thompson river this afternoon. An Indian village was imbedded with its population and the river bed was blocked.

Ashcroft is an Indian village with a population of 500, situated in the northwestern portion of the Yale district, British Columbia.

The landslide came down about half a mile west of Spencer's bridge, near Ashcroft, sweeping the waters of Thompson river over the entire Indian village, leaving nothing but wreck in its path. The landslide caused a wave from 10 to 15 feet high up the river, carrying ferry boats and all small boats before it. Fifteen Indians are reported missing and twelve injured. Doctors have been sent from Kamloops and Ashcroft.

Boycotters Are Warned.

London, August 13.—The Daily Telegraph's Shanghai correspondent says the governor of New-chwang has warned boycotters of American goods that their action is punishable by death.

SHORT ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

DR. C. P. WORTENBAKER, THE United States surgeon in charge of the government health office in Atlanta, announced last night that beginning this morning all persons going to Florida points will be required to provide themselves with health certificates.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETing of the Home Mission Society of Walker Street church will be held Monday at 3:30 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. E. S. Kelley, 70 E. Mitchell street.

GORDON CIRCLE, KINGS DAUGHters and Sons, will meet at 54 North Forsyth street Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Important business will be transacted, and all members are urged to attend.

Literary Men Aid Bret Harte's Daughter.

(From a London Cable.)

London.—George Meredith, Sir George Newnes, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Arnold Conan Doyle and other well-known persons in the literary world have formed a committee to raise a fund in behalf of the late Bret Harte's daughter, Ethel. Her health has become seriously undermined.

BLOODY ATTACK MADE BY NEGRO

Rev. Shulte and Wife Are Beaten Insensible.

Negro Who Used Leaden Weapon on the Minister and His Wife Was Shot to Death by a Policeman While Resisting Arrest.

Balston, N. Y., August 13.—The Rev. Bernard Schulte and his wife, of New York city, were attacked at Mechanicsville last night and probably fatally injured by a negro, who was today shot and killed in Saratoga while resisting arrest.

Mr. Schulte came to Mechanicsville recently to take charge of the Episcopal church during the absence of the rector, Dr. Oliver Shaw Newell, who is in Europe. Early last evening William Curtis, a negro, whose home is in Saratoga, came to the door of the rectory and asked for a drink of water.

As Mr. Schulte turned to get the water the negro drew a lead from under his coat and felled the clergyman with a terrific blow on the head, following this up with a rain of blows until his victim lay unconscious and apparently dead.

Mrs. Schulte hurried down stairs and was struck down before she could utter an outcry, the negro beating her so that she can hardly recover. Curtis was found in a negro colony today, but attempted escape. A policeman then shot and killed him.

MORTUARY.

Robert Lee Chapman, Macon, Ga.

Macon, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—Robert Lee, the 5-year-old son of J. W. Chapman, died at the family home on Cedar street here this morning after a short illness. He was a bright and lovable child and his death is widely mourned. The funeral will occur tomorrow and the remains will be interred at Jones Chapel cemetery.

J. C. Johnson, Indianapolis, Ind.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 13.—(Special.)—J. C. Johnson, one of the best known men of Alabama, and a Confederate veteran, died at Indianapolis today.

Funeral of J. C. Newsome.

Washington, Ga., August 13.—(Special.) The funeral of James C. Newsome, whose death occurred Saturday morning as a result of some organic heart trouble, occurred this morning at 10 o'clock, and the interment was made in the city cemetery. Mr. Newsome was a prosperous farmer, and one of the pioneer citizens of Wilkes county. He was 62 years of age, and leaves a family of seven children.

The Barn's Fault.

(From The Chicago Post.)

Judge—You are accused of having driven your car directly against the barn. You made no apparent effort to avoid accident

Chauffeur—You do me grave injustice, your honor. I tooted my horn repeatedly and even slowed down to 18 miles. The barn had ample time to get out of the way.

SECRECY VEILS PEACE CONGRESS

Japanese Envoys Insisted on Excluding the Reporters.

Alleged That All Usage Favored Secrecy—Witte, However, Says That Russia Courts the Widest Publicity Regarding Proceedings.

Portsmouth, N. H., August 13—The Japanese version of the origin and history of the decision of the plenipotentiaries to observe the strictest secrecy regarding the proceedings of the peace conference differs materially from the Russian. From an authoritative Japanese source it is learned that secrecy was one of the conditions preliminarily arranged between the representatives of the two countries at Washington before the plenipotentiaries arrived in this country. One of the chief reasons advanced by Count Cassini for not desiring to have the conference held in Washington was that public sentiment in America was hostile to the Russians, and that the proceedings could not be kept out of the press. Therefore, he insisted if the conferences was to be held in the United States it was essential that the most rigid secrecy be observed. The matter was the subject of an exchange of views between Count Cassini and Mr. Takahira, conducted through a medium which is not disclosed as a result of which secrecy was agreed upon as a condition precedent to the conference.

Usage Favored Secrecy.

"Moreover," said this Japanese authority, "all international precedent and usage favored the rule of secrecy. It would be manifestly improper for a great international issue to be tried in the newspapers day by day and hour by hour. Publicity would necessarily hamper and embarrass the negotiations. In the peace conference at Paris following your Spanish-American war, that rule obtained, and it was not until some time after the conference adjourned that the proceedings became public."

But in view of the world-wide interest in the negotiations and in the known enterprise of American journalism, Count Cassini and Mr. Takahira decided that it would be proper to make to the press at such times as were deemed advisable brief formal statements agreed to by both sides. All other statements published were to be considered unauthenticated. It was to secure the possibility of secrecy that the United States placed at the disposal of the plenipotentiaries the building upon a government reservation where to the public entrance could be closed.

"It would be rather remarkable," said the Japanese, "if Mr. Witte had not been apprised before his arrival at Portsmouth at this preliminary agreement as to secrecy entered into upon the particular suggestion of Count Cassini. At any rate when the question was raised by our plenipotentaries at the first session of the conference he assented and has not since protested."

Witte Courts Publicity.

Mr. Witte, however, still insists that he courts on behalf of the Russians the widest publicity of the proceedings. He said today in response to the Japanese statement:

"I am not acquainted with the understandings which may have taken place before I was appointed plenipotentiary for the peace negotiations. What I said and I repeat, is that the initiative of keeping the deliberations of the conference secret was taken at the first meeting by the Japanese plenipotentiaries. It is true that the Russian plenipotentiaries made no opposition to it, because the Russians did not come to America to defend the rights of the press. What I wish to have clear is that if the Japanese have nothing to the contrary I am ready at any moment to publish the full text of all the documents concerned in the peace conference as well as the record of the proceedings."

THE WAR CORRESPONDENT.

He Must Have a Soldier's Courage and a Diplomat's Tact.

(Melville E. Stone in The August Century.)

In reporting a war, the first and most important question naturally arises over the selection of correspondents. The number of men qualified by nature and education for such a task is very limited. Your war correspondent must be physically capable of withstanding the hardships of the field. He must be also as courageous as any soldier. Indeed, his lot is an even harder one, because he must put himself in places of the greatest danger without the patriotic fervor, the touch of the comrade's elbow, or the possession of a rifle, all of which are large factors in making up a trooper's bravery. He must be capable of describing what he sees accurately and graphically. He must have as large as perspective as the commanding general, if he seeks to tell the whole story of the battle.

But he may have all of these primal requisites and still prove a failure. He must be temperamentally a diplomat and capable of ingratiating himself into the sympathetic and helpful friendship of those with whom he comes in contact. He may be an ideal representative at the headquarters of an American general, but wholly incapable of serving satisfactorily with the Russians or the Japanese. As an illustration, all of our men on the Russian side speak either Russian or French. If they did not, they would be useless. At least three of them are longtime personal friends of General Kuropatkin.

Above all, the war correspondent must possess in marked degree that familiarity with events and affairs which will command the confidence of those in power about him. His influence often extends beyond his primary mission of reporting and strays into the field of international diplomacy. For instance, during the Boxer rebellion in China, one of the Associated Press correspondents was sought out and consulted by the commander of one power represented in the allied expedition as to his proper attitude toward the military representative of another power, whose actions were causing grave concern in that delicate hour.

Wonders of Trade.

(From an Exchange.)

"I've seen a good many curious things," said the customer at the navy department store, "but those three signs on your three front windows, 'Milliners,' 'Artistic Hair Dressing,' and 'Sausages,' cap the climax." "It's this way," explained the proprietor. "When I rented these two buildings and threw them into one those signs were on the front windows. It was easier to make the departments correspond with the signs than to rub out the signs and paint new ones, and I let them stay. Is there anything in the line of millinery, hair dressing or sausages you would like today?"



Nursing Mothers

find it an incomparable Tonic and appetizer. Mothers whose milk is deficient in quality or quantity and whose babies are pale and emaciated should by all means use

Fehr's Malt Tonic

Delightfully pleasant to take and readily borne by the most delicate stomach. It will help and strengthen both you and your darling. A liquid food rich in brain, bone and flesh forming properties. Especially valuable in nervous conditions. Try it today.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Fehr's Malt Tonic Dept.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE OPTICAL HOUSE THAT LEADS. In Atlanta we are the original and exclusive introducers of the "Kryptok" invisible bifocal lens. Far and near glasses in one frame with no dividing lines.



Special glasses made up on oculist's prescriptions at satisfactory prices; accuracy guaranteed. Consult us before placing your orders for glasses.

C. E. Folsom, Optician in charge. JULIUS R. WATTS & CO. 28 Whitehall Street.

FEVER CLAIMS MORE VICTIMS

Continued from First Page.

where infection had existed. This Dr. White proposes to stop, and while no drastic measures are being taken, he is enforcing his authority. The effectiveness of the district headquarters which are making close investigations of the seventeen districts, is responsible for a large number of the new cases which have been reported during the last few days, and as the efficiency of that force increases, an increase in the number of cases daily can be expected. Physicians who have failed to report cases that are discovered are given an opportunity to correct their omission, but a second offense will result in prosecution under the law. This has also brought out a large number of cases that were under cover.

Fever Outside City.

Patterson, which is the largest center of infection outside of the city, reports three new cases today, and the first death. The victim is a young lady. She died this morning, and this has naturally depressed the spirits of the people. They have had thirty-nine cases there so far. They have opened an emergency hospital, which now has seven patients.

At Bon Ami, in Calcasieu parish, there is only one case of yellow with no new cases and no suspicious cases.

At the detention camp near Tallulah, in Madison parish, there are two cases, one of which is in a serious condition.

State Health Officer Sanders, of Alabama, and Quarantine Officer Moore, of Mobile, are making an inspection of the Mississippi coast towns for the purpose of determining whether it would be wise to lift the Alabama embargo against the Mississippi coast. They reached Gulfport tonight without having struck any suspicious illness at any point visited up to then.

Assistant Surgeon H. G. Egbert reported to Dr. White today, and Assistant Surgeons Mullans and Green are expected tomorrow. Dr. White has been advised that Passed Assistant Surgeon Von Borgsen, who is now at Colon, has been ordered here.

Assistant Surgeon Berry has passed the crisis in his attack of fever and is now on the mend.

Italians Running Away.

While the Italians are gradually becoming pacified and amenable to reason, they are still inclined to run away and to conceal illness which develops in their families. They are not admitted to most of the localities in Louisiana no matter how many health certificates they have. Some of the parish boards of health have formally excluded them. The following notice received at the state board of health office is a sample:

"Convent, La., St. James Parish—By resolution of our board, we have concluded to exclude all Italians and Assyrians from entry into St. James parish with or without health certificates or detention camp certificates and baggage property fumigated and stamped."

Even in the city, as soon as an Italian family appears in a neighborhood, the people notify the police, who in turn notify the marine hospital service and an inspector is immediately sent to make inquiries and arrange to have them watched.

While the mortality rate in the early stages of the visitation indicated that the type of yellow was particularly malignant, it is now apparent that it is not much worse than the fever in its The death rate, according to the official Record, which shows 963 cases and deaths, is just 15 per cent. During last two weeks in July the death appeared to be 25 or 30 per cent. falling off is due to two things. Is that nearly all the cases are reported now, and the other is that of the Italians are being given care and treatment. Yellow fever requires careful nursing and very medicine and absolute absentention solid food for a week or more. A large portion of the deaths are due to persons who have practically recovered indigestion solid food before the stomach is prepared for it. One case occurred An Italian had been discharged from emergency hospital as cured and warned to abstain from solid food for days. He went off, but yielded to hunger and was found dead a few days after in a garret.

Expert Ordered to New Orleans.

Washington, August 13.—Passed Assistant Surgeon R. H. Von Ezdorf, of the public health and marine hospital service, has been ordered to proceed from Colon to New Orleans for duty in the campaign against yellow fever. Surgeon Von Ezdorf is an expert in yellow fever matters, and has been on duty with the isthmian canal commission in the line of duty.

Florida Depends on Wertenburger.

Tampa, Fla., August 13.—Dr. John Y. Porter, state health officer of Florida, has issued an order to the effect that all passengers for Florida from fever infected districts must secure certificates and identification papers from Surgeon Wertenburger, of the marine hospital service, stationed in Atlanta.

YELLOW FEVER CAUSES CLASH

Trouble Between Health Officers of Illinois and Kentucky.

Cairo, Ills., August 13.—Trouble between health officers of Illinois and Kentucky over yellow fever inspection has was settled during a conference at Dycusburg between Dr. A. McCormick, assistant secretary of the Kentucky state board of health, and Dr. George T. Palmer, assistant secretary of the Illinois state board.

The grievance of the Kentucky officers was that Illinois health officers went to Kentucky to board trains, and put off passengers not supplied with health certificates. Illinois officers asserted that in many small Kentucky towns health certificates were issued at a certain price to all who applied.

Some of the Kentucky officers were inclined to prevent the alleged Intrusion of Illinois officers with force. Refusal of Illinois officers to honor Kentucky health certificates brought the difficulty to a climax.

Four members of the steamer Hoyt's crew, who were not allowed to Paducah and Cairo on Friday, went to Padusah and, it is said, bought certificates and returned to Cairo today on the boat and landed. They were arrested and locked up. Dr. McCormick and Dr. Palmer later agreed that Illinois officers could continue to board trains in Kentucky and inspect passengers, but that no one should be put off trains in Kentucky. Illinois officers agreed to send all passengers through north who are not provided with certificates, and Dr. McCormick agreed to restrict the issuance of health certificates by Kentucky doctors



DR. HATHAWAY

EXPERT MEDICAL ADVICE FREE.

If you suffer from Nervous Debility, Stricture, Varicocele, Specific Blood Poison (Syphilis), Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Urinary Disorders, Lost Vitality, Nervous Troubles, or any disease of a chronic nature call at Dr. Hathaway's office for free consultation, examination and advice. If you can't call, write for his expert opinion of your case and booklets on your disease. 25 years experience. Nearly 20 years in Atlanta. Address Dr. Hathaway & Co., 33 Temple Building, 22½ S. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. Office hours 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.



Mothers

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the original and exclusive
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KE THIS

y prices; accuracy guaran-

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28 Whitehall Street.

YAQUI INDIANS SEEKING PEACE

After Waging War With Mexico for Years.

Yaqui War Has Done Incalculable Damage to Large Section of Republic to the South—Yaquis Claim They Were Robbed of Their Lands.

Mexico City, August 13.—It is reported on the best authority that the Yaqui Indians of Sonora, tired of the long disastrous warfare carried on against the government, are now asking peace and that negotiations are actually being carried on looking to that much-desired end. The war against the Yaquis has done incalculable damage to the state of Sonora and has retarded the development of its resources to a greater extent than is generally believed.

It is understood that the peace conference, which has been called to meet at Ures, will result in a settlement. The claims of the Indians are that some years ago they were given lands to own and cultivate, and that after they had reclaimed the wild lands and put them into cultivation they were told that a mistake had been made in the survey and that they would have to accept other lands, which they did without protest, only to have the same thing happen to them a second time.

It is now believed that they will be satisfied if they are given lands in some one of the valleys, where they can live and cultivate their crops, with the assurance that their possession of the land will never be interrupted.

FRENCH TARS IN ENGLAND.

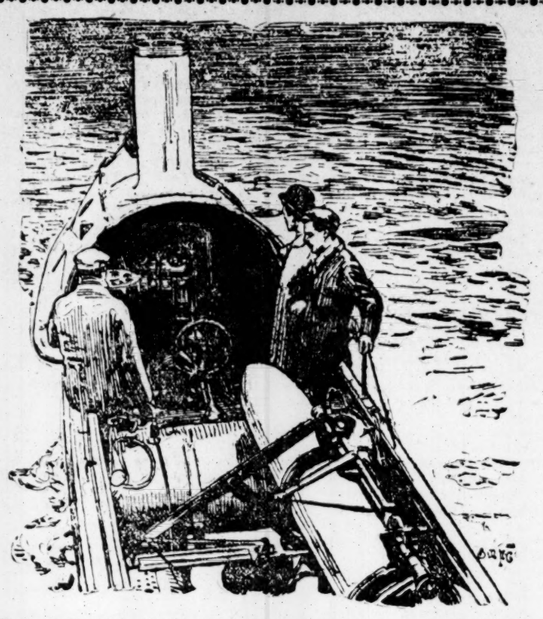
Last Day Ashore Marked by Scenes of Enthusiasm.

Portsmouth, England, August 13.—The last day ashore of the French naval visitors were marked by scenes of enthusiasm unprecedented during a week in which the English simply smothered their guests with attention. Enormous crowds of excursionists thronged the town, harbor and navy yards.

The closing function was a reception given by Vice Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, commander in chief at Portsmouth at admiralty house, after which the French officers and men boarded their ships preparatory to their departure.

The torpedo boats, the first section of the fleet, will leave at 5:30 tomorrow morning, followed by the battle ships and cruisers and shortly after noon the entire fleet will be on its way to France.

Vice Admiral Gallilard has issued an autograph message to the people of England thanking them for their magnificent reception.



The new Thornycroft torpedo motor-launch with 14-in. Whitehead torpedo, a vessel which is creating much interest. The launch is 40ft. long, with a beam of 6ft. 2in., and a draught of 2ft. 7in., the displacement being 4 1-2 tons. Fitted with a four-cyclinder motor developing 120 b.h.p. at 900 revolutions per minute, her designed speed is 18 knots; weight of engine, 25 cwts.

OIL PIPE LINE KANSAS TO GULF

Scheme, When Completed, Will Have Cost $23,000,000.

Kansas City, Mo., August 13.—John F. Mundy, of the Chanute district, today said:

"The proposition to construct a pipe line from the Kansas oil field to the gulf is not a dead one by any means, and its prospects are more favorable today than at any time since it was first suggested."

Mr. Mundy, who has just returned from the coast, where he went to consult with the men who are, it is said, to finance the deal, arrived here today. "The story that the Mellons, of Pittsburg, Pa., who were to put up the money, had thrown it down, is absolutely without foundation," said he. "They simply asked to be given until September 15. A deal of this magnitude cannot be turned in a day or two. It means a total outlay of $23,000,000, and $7,500,000 of that must be available when the time of starting the work arrives. If the proposition is acted upon favorably next month, the work will be started along the line at a dozen different points and should be completed within six months. At the very beginning large tanks will be erected in the field, so that an enormous supply of oil will be on hand when the pipe line is finished."

POLICE TO HOLD "OLE HOSS" SALE

Vault at Barracks Is Full of All Kinds of Goods.

There will soon be an "ole hoss" sale at the police barracks, the "Old Curiosity Shop" of the department—the vault where the unclaimed effects of prisoners and uncalled for stolen goods are kept—is almost full.

Two or three times a year the police department has a sale to get rid of goods that have accumulated, and often there are some rare bargains for the purchasers. All goods are sold at auction to the highest bidder. At the sales the venders in second-hand goods are lively bidders.

The vault now contains a lot of knives, razors, pistols and dirks. There are shelves loaded with bottles and the bottles are full, half full and nearly empty, according to how much the owners were loaded when arrested. Good bicycles are in the vault and several well-filled trunks. The trunks are to be sold "sight unseen." Old clothes, boxes of tools, chinaware, earthenware, ironware, blankets, quilts, watches, silver and gold, jewelry of all kinds, shoes, hats, caps, cloaks, overcoats and underwear are all to be found in the vault, waiting for the day when the next sale takes place.

Knives are sold by the handful, and usually 25 cents will get a grab of cutlery.

The only restriction about the sale is that no tobacco or pistols will be sold to minors, and whisky is poured on the ground and the empty bottles sold by the crate.

Everything is sold at spot cash.

HEAVY RAINS DELAYED TRAIN.

But Greatly Benefted the Crops in Wilkes.

Washington, Ga., August 13.—(Special.) The splendid rains which have fallen in this section for the past few days, have come to a Godsend to the parching crops of Wilkes, which were literally burning up. It is estimated by planters that the cotton crop is hardly more than 50 per cent as good as it was three weeks ago.

As a rule the corn crop has suffered but little, and the prospects are excellent for a record breaking yield.

Just below Washington, in Warren and Taliaferro counties, near Barnett and Sharon, the rains during the past twenty-four hours have been excessive, and considerable damage has been wrought. A cloudburst on Saturday afternoon did much harm to the cotton fields between Barnett and Sharon. The incoming train on the Washington branch of the Georgia road was delayed for an hour at Sharon Saturday on account of the heavy rains which washed up a portion of the track.

LIONS FEED ON A LABORER.

Man Tried to Enter Cage and Was Eaten.

Blackpool, England, August 13.—Two lions, the property of this city, were found loose this morning in the yard adjoining their cage, together with portions of the body of a working man. It appears that the man on the previous night made the boast that he would enter the lion's cage. Evidently in an attempt to carry out this boast he opened the cage. The aniculs escaper and killed him, gorging themselves on his body.

"Passing the Censor."

(Melville E. Stone in The Century.)

But when the battle has been fought, and the correspondent, at great hazard, has written his story, then his troubles have only fairly begun. He must "pass the censor." This may be easy or it may be most difficult. Much depends upon the character and intelligence of the censor. It is only fair to say that we have found the Russians very reasonable. They have shown far more wisdom than did the American censors during the Spanish war. Next, the messages must be transmitted. The correspondent must be "first at the wire" or his work may all come to naught. Here, again, he must exercise tact; otherwise a petty telegraph official, who is often a very monarch in his field, may spoil everything. And all along the long line—for the telegram is retransmitted half a dozen times before it reaches San Francisco or New York—the cable officials must be friendly and painstaking and intelligent, or the news will fail to reach its destination promptly and in the form in which it was sent. Delays in transmission are inevitable, and it speaks volumes for the efficiency of modern telegraphy that they are so infrequent. Russian operators, Danish operators, Japanese operators, French operators—all handle and transmit these messages, often in bad chirography, in a language which they do not understand, and they seldom make a serious mistake.

Men's Oxfords $2.85 to $4.50



Were $3.50 to $6.00

Plenty of time ahead to wear a low-cut shoe this year. Frost doesn't bite much before way in November.

We are selling out every Oxford and Blucher-Oxford in the store at a cut price. $6.00 Oxfords

for **$4.50;** $5.00 Oxfords

for **$3.85;** $4.00 Oxfords

for **$3.25,** and $3.50 Oxfords

for **$2.85.**

For Boys.

Ditto boys', youths', little men's and children's low cut shoes. All leathers including tan Russia, are marked down at a good reduction.

Oxfords formerly $1.25 to $3.50.



Now $1.00 to $2.75

MUSE'S

3-5-7 Whitehall St.



Straw Hats Half Price

Your comfort demands a light, well-fitting Hat; we have it. Your pride demands distinctive style; again we can please you. Your purse probably demands an easy price——that's where we get in good. All Straw Hats at

50c on the Dollar.

Essig Bros.,

Clothiers, Furnishers, Hatters,

26 Whitehall St.

YELLOW BOYCOTT MAY CAUSE RIOT

Anti-Foreign Outbreak Is Feared at Soochow.

Trade War on the United States by Chinese is Said to Be Rapidly Assuming a Political Character—Viceroy of the District is Inactive.

Shanghai, August 13.—Soo Chow reports that the anti-American boycott is assuming a political character.

An anti-foreign outbreak is feared. Only the northern Chinese authorities are sternly repressing the movement. The viceroy of Nankung is apparently undecided what steps to take.

Soo Chow has a population of 1,000,000, and is situated in the most populous district of China, 125 miles southeast of Nan King.

NO SLAVERY IN SIAM.

Edict of the King Which Abolishes It Is Now in Force.

(Church News Association Bulletin.)

The king of Siam, who is one of the most enlightened and progressive of Asiatic monarchs, and whose decree abolishing legalized gambling in Siam aroused wide interest in this country and Europe a few months ago, has taken another forward step and by a decree has abolished slavery within his dominions. The Presbyterian board of foreign missions, which conducts most of the missionary work done in Siam, has just received at its office in New York a copy of the king's decree. In substance it is as follows:

Although slavery in our realm is very different from slavery as it has existed in many other countries—most slaves being persons who have become so voluntarily and not by force ,and the powers of the master over the slave being strictly limited—yet we have always considered that the institution even in this modified form is an impediment to the progress of our country. We have, therefore, from the commencement of our reign taken steps, by the enactment of laws and otherwise for the abolishing of slavery, notably by the laws of Pee Chau (corresponding to the year 1874 of the Christian era).

We now deem it time to take more sweeping measures which will gradually result in the entire disappearance of slavery from Siam, and to that end we are pleased to decree as follows:

1. This law shall be known as the law for the abolition of slavery.

2. This law shall come into force on the first of April throughout the kingdom except in the monthons of Bavap and Burapha, where we have already enacted special laws on the subject, and also except in the monthon of Siaburi and in Kelantas and Tringganu, where the laws of the religion of the people are still in force.

3. All children born of parents who are slaves shall be free without the execution of the condition stated in the law of Pee Chau.

4. No person now free can be made a slave. If any person now a slave shall hereafter become free, he cannot thereafter again become a slave.

5. Wherever a person is now held in debt slave, the master shall credit upon the principal of the debt, for which he is held a slave the sum of four (4) ticals (about $2.50 United States currency) for each month after the first of April, provided that no credit shall be allowed for any time during which the slave may desert his master.

6 If a slave changes his master, no increase shall be made, in the debt for which he is actually held; that is to say, when the slave is transferred from one master to another, he can be held by the new master only for the amount of the debt actually due the old master at the time of the transfer.

While slavery in Siam is said by those who have visited that country to have nothing like the bad effects associated with the practice in other countries, yet this decree of the Siamese king is taken as another evidence of his desire to make of Siam the model Asiatic country, not even to be exceeded by Japan. The king carefully studies conditions in other lands, and is quick to adopt new customs that seem likely to improve the condition of the people of his own country, and is also ready to abolish long standing customs when he is convinced that they are detriments to Siam's progress.

The Authoress.

(From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.)

"Has your wife gone to the hills for the summer?"

"Yes; she went ten days ago."

"Is she doing any writing now—that is in a literary way?"

"Heavens, yes! Her appeals for money are wonderful efforts of polished diction and imaginative coloring."

DEMOCRATS SHUN CIVIL SERVICE

Practically Only Republicans Take the Examinations.

At Least That is the Rule in the States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky—In Other Sections It is Different.

Washington, August 13.—A recent examination made by Commissioner Greene of the civil commission in North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky reveals the fact that those who are not republicans refuse almost without exception to take the civil service examinations in those states. He attributes this to a general conviction there that the federal officers belong to the dominant political party.

In the Danville, Ky., district, out of 173 persons who are known to have taken the examinations since the inauguration of McKinley in 1897, only two were democrats. Commenting on the fact, Mr. Greene said:

"In other sections of the country a different state of things prevails. Thus in Philadelphia, it was found that over one-third of those who passed the examinations in the postoffice for a given year were not republicans. Under the ruling made by President Roosevelt, made in that case and in the language of the civil service rules, discrimination among those who have passed is prohibited, and in practice systematic indiscrimination is impossible.

"Without a general participation by the public of all classes and parties in the competitive examinations held for filling positions in the classified service the intent of the law as to the non-partisan character of appointments cannot be carried out. If, however, there is that general participation in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina which prevails in other states, the civil service commission will undertake to see that appointments are made in the classified service without regard to the politics of eligibles.

"Grading of papers is all done in Washington. The examiners who do this grading have no possible way of discovering the identity of politics of candidates. Position on registers cannot therefore in anywise be determined by political affiliations, but candidates for the minority party must present themselves if they are to be appointed. They cannot be drafted, but the commissioner deems it most important that all political parties should be represented in the examinations."

FAMILY LIVING AMONG BELLS'

Births, Deaths and Marriages in a Great Cathedral Tower.

(From The Mexican Herald.)

So far above the pavement that those who walk in and out among the hundreds of passing vehicles appear like creeping insects, and so high that the ordinary noises of the city reach upward only as a confused murmur, lives the family that has the distinction of being the most elevated in Mexico's capital. The home of this family is high up in the eastern tower of the cathedral, and there, among the bells that for centuries have called the faithful to the services of the church, this family has lived for years, and there is every indication that the tower will be their home for many years to come. Two years ago Manuel Brena, the head of this family, died, and now his widow, Luisa de la Brena, assisted by her three sons and her daughter, looks after the ringing of the bells and cares for the great clock that has marked time for so many years for the residents of that part of the city.

Brides have been led to the little home among the bells, births have there been celebrated and death many times has come to the occupants. It was more than one hundred years ago that a man was placed in charge of the bells, and those who now live there are the lineal descendants of this man. This man was the grandfather of Luisa de la Brena, who now is a grandmother herself. When her husband died he was an old man, and the woman is no longer young, but it is probable that the time-honored position of bell ringer will not pass to new hands when she is carried down the winding flight of stairs. Doubtless the work will fall to one or all of her sons, who now spend their time in loosing after the work of ringing the bells at intervals, the time of which is no doubt known to the priests themselves no better than to them.

They are bell ringers by birth and by education. Those who sing the masses before the altars know the time for the ringing and the length of the performance no better nor as well as the members of the Brena family. There are three sons, Francisco, Augustin and Antonio, and one daughter, Maria Guadalupe. The mother and daughter care for the home and the sons handle the ropes their father, their grandfather and their great-grandfather once handled.

Probably not one man out of ten knows that a family is living in one of the cathedral towers, and probably not one man out of a hundred knows anything of the condition of that home. By far the majority of those who do know there is a family there it is imagined that they live like ordinary peons. The idea doubtless prevails that the family lives like the poorest portero, but should any one pay a visit to this home above the city they would find a home far superior to the average home in Mexico City.

The Brena home is one of the most comfortable of homes. Its sanithary condition is naturally far superior to that of nine-tenths of the homes on a level with the thousands of buildings that compose the city, and the air that reaches the cathedral home seems filtered of the nauseous odors that are not uncommon to those who live below. The fresh air of the country seems blowing about one, and it requires no effort of the imagination to believe it really is the same untainted atmosphere of the hills that circles the city.

Instead of living like peons the Brena family live among luxuries the poor of the city never have the pleasure of knowing. The cement floors are covered with carpets and furniture and pictures give to the several rooms that are located there a homelike air that might cause the family to be envied in spite of the immense number of steps it is necessary to take in order to reach them.

At one side of the parlor is a piano, and Miss Brena and one of her brothers are skilled in its use. The music of the church and music that is never heard in the organ loft may frequently be heard by those who sit on the benches in front of the cathedral. Many have wondered where the sounds came from and few have discovered that they come from among the bells of the old cathedral.

It was there the mother was married more than thirty years ago, and doubtless it will be there that the daughter will be married some day. For the maidens of the Brena family the bells of the cathedral are wedding bells, and on those occasions the men of the family perform a double duty when they pull the ropes, and those below seldom know that the ringing is for anything more than one of the regular services of the church.



Caution!

LOOK OUT FOR THEM

I would again caution the public against buying spectacles from peddlers or fakirs (self-styled oculists or eye specialists) representing themselves to be A. K. HAWKES from Atlanta, or my agents from Atlanta, or as selling my eye glasses from Atlanta. These impostors will always claim their residence in Atlanta, knowing that the most popular optical house in the United States is in Atlanta. A. K. Hawkes does not employ agents as above mentioned, and the Hawkes Glasses cannot be bought at your residence or hotels. These impostors often charge you five times the actual worth of glasses, and frequently charge exorbitant prices for absolutely worthless glasses. A suitable reward will be paid for reliable information concerning impostors using my name, trade-mark, or patents. Therefore, in procuring glasses be sure that you are dealing directly with my authorized representatives.

Headquarters for the United States, Atlanta, Ga. Established 1870. Expert Opticians always in attendance.

THE THEATERS

The Casino.

It is the first time in the history of local theatricals that a star of the magnitude of Charmion has been induced to visit a southern city in the summer season. It is the first time in many years that a vaudeville feature of the prominence of Charmion has been announced to appear in Atlanta. The accomplishment has been costly, but it is the desire to give local patrons the best that vaudeville affords, either as a sensation or as a novelty, that caused the Casino folk to engage the wonderful trapeze performer, who during the course of her act, removes street costume, while on the elevated bar, and appears in circus regalia.

Charmion has appeared in all of the absolutely first-class vaudeville theaters of the land, and is a great favorite with the audiences in the fashionable music halls and roof gardens of the new and old world. Her act is one of extreme refinement; absolutely devoid of a blot or blur; or a moment of shock. She will certainly discard her magnificent street costume, while on the trapeze, piece by piece, and in such a dainty manner that the applause of the people will be sincere. The act will be a remarkable demonstration of the superiority of talent, dignity, refinement, good taste, and method in handling a delicate situation, over carelessness, and the kinsmen of that cause of failure.

Charmion is a beautiful woman. She has mastered the most difficult accomplishment of a trapeze performer—the ability to change absolutely from one costume to another while on the swing. Charmion is declared to be one of the most remarkably perfect women, and her wonderful feat will probably serve to be one of the most popular successes in vaudeville.

Only personal assurances of Mr. Wells' New York representatives have convinced some of the players that no danger attendered a visit here, but even at that some of the numbers selected cancelled as late as last night, and it was hard work to gather substitutes to make up the bill, but the company is en route here now, and the bill will measure up to the standard of the best offering at the Casino.

Julia Kingsley and Nelson Lewis, in a dramatic sketch, will be one of the feature headliners, and Mildred Flora, a novelty comedienne of note, will be another of the stars. The Carton brothers in an original acrobatic specialty, will probably be in the hit making, and it is sure that William Tomkins' string of funny stories and clever parodies, will serve as an interesting contribution to the bill. And there is much cause for luaghter in the offering of Lorenz and Klein.

With the quintet of acts sure to appear, supporting such a great feature as Charmion, it really appears that about the strongest vaudeville bill of the season is just about ready for production.

Seats for any performance can be obtained in advance at the Grand box office daily from 9:30 until 6:30 o'clock. The Casino box office will open at 7:30 each evening.

FOUND HER MOTHER INMATE OF POOR HOUSE

"Over the Hill to the Poor House," had a realization yesterday when a young woman, who came to Atlanta to visit her old mother, found her in the Fulton county almshouse. It was one of the saddest stories that has ever gone down on the police records of the city.

Miss Lizzie Powell, who has been working in Augusta, came to Atlanta last week to visit her mother, Mrs. Carrie Pritchard, and instead of meeting her in a comfortable cottage, where she had been led to believe she would find her, she met her in that place which of all places speaks of homelessness, friendlessness and poverty. The young woman expected to behold her old mother awaiting her with a warm welcome in a little home, where there was contentment, if not riches, and after she had searched the city over and appealed to the police, she learned that the dear old woman whom she loved had been thrown upon the public charity.

A Pauper and Proud.

Miss Powell's mother had married a second time, and after the death of her second husband she tried to support herself. Several months ago she left Augusta, telling her daughter and other relatives that she would secure work in Atlanta. It was thought she had succeeded, as she wrote letters that spoke of contentment and happiness. But poverty had come and the old woman was too proud to ask her relatives for help. She did not want her daughter to know that she was a pauper. So, it was "Over the Hill to the Poor House."

Miss Powell went to the county almshouse yesterday and spent the day with her mother. She had only a few dollars with her, and when she returned to the city she had nothing. The money had been given to the old woman. Last night the young woman went to the police barracks and slept in the female detention ward. She will try to get money today, if some charitable person can be found to help her with which to pay her way back to Augusta. She says she will go to work in a cotton mill, where she has worked before, and when she is able she will send for her mother.

She is Young, But Brave.

Miss Powell is only 17 years of age, but she is a brave and plucky, and it is believed she will yet earn a livelihood for both herself and her mother.

Police Matron Bohnefeld says that the young woman is made of the right stuff, and will do well if she is given just at this time a helping hand.

When she first learned that her mother was in the poor house the daughter wept. Then she wiped away the tears and said:

"It is awful. I never dreamed that my poor mother was a pauper. She would not let us know. I will go to her, and as soon as I can I will send for her and take care of her."

Cured of Boasting.

(From The London Tit-Bits.)

A Frenchman was boasting that he had thoroughly mastered the English language, when he was asked to write from dictation the following specimen of our choice eccentric vernacular:

"As Hugh Hughes was hewing a yule log from a yew tree, a man dressed in garments of a dark hue came up to Hugh and said: 'Have you seen my ewes?' To which he replied; 'If you will wait until I hew this yew I will go with you to look for your ewes.'"

After an attempt the Frenchman admitted his mistake. He used to imagine he was used to English speaking, but he would be more careful how he used the language in the future.

THREE DOLLAR SOFT HATS For One-Fifty.

Our regular three dollar quality. Shapes and colors are good. But they are a lot of broken sizes, and we want to close 'em out QUICK.

LAW BROS. CO.

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17 DECATUR.

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CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., August 14, 1905.

Japan holds all the aces in the deck, with Oyama as the joker.

Evidently Komura and Takahira are not giving August bargain counter rates on peace.

If that Wizard Burbank is really seeking male perfection attained by grafting, what's the matter with Dear Old Chauncey Depew?

Somebody quotes Wizard Burbank as expressing the hope of producing the perfect man. But surely grafting should play no part in the production of human perfection.

It can be taken as axiomatic that Fairbanks, Shaw and the other aspirants favor keeping up the tariff wall against the importation of presidential booms hatched in Manila.

Gum Shoe Bill, of Missouri, enters prompt denial of the rumor that he drinks buttermilk. The buttermilk vote of the outlying districts isn't a marker to the beer vote of St. Louis.

Dave Francis says he may be a candidate for president. But didn't Dave touch the high water mark as president of St. Louis' big exposition? That seemed about his limit.

It can be said to his credit, however, that Murray Crane has never claimed to be in the Daniel Webster class of talking senators. Even Joe Bailey will say that much for him.

After President Roosevelt has preached eloquently from the text, "Judge not that ye be not judged," isn't it below the belt to fire at him the question, "But how did you judge General Miles?"

Typhoid fever time is drawing near. Cut the weeds, allow no water to stand near your premises, be careful of a kitchen refuge, keep as free as possible of flies and mosquitoes, and, in a word, keep scrupulously clean about the place.

Some newspaper critics are complaining that Mr. H. D. D. Pierce (purse), assistant secretary of state, is of no use at Portsmouth. They do not seem to know that Mr. Peirce draws government salary for being ornamental, not useful.

The relations between all members of the rescued Zeigler north pole expedition are reported to have been "most cordial." Hardly as close, however, as in that famous expedition of General Greely's.

At the same time, it's just as well not to believe all you see in the newspapers under the Portsmouth, N. H., date line. There is a vast amount of speculating being done by the enterprising correspondents temporarily residing there.

Jerry Simpson is said to be dying at Roswell, N. M. His was a picturesque political career, and life's close found the sockless statesman of Medicine Lodge well able to wear silk hose. For several years Jerry Simpson has been known as the largest sheep rancher in the southwest.

There is nothing like occasional moisture and plenty of hot weather to make the corn grow. A Kansas paper tells of a farmer's boy who climbed up a stalk of corn to see how the ear was progressing, "and now," says the paper, "the stalk is growing up faster than the boy can climb down."

Those advocates of the simple life who are always deprecating the pace that kills in commercialism and frenzied finance, can never point to your Uncle Russell Sage as a horrible example. The old man has been tied to the stock exchange ticker all his life, and he is alive and chipper enough at the mature age of 89.

So far Billy Jerome's self-appointed candidacy has made headway only in the columns of the republican newspapers. Even so bitter an opponent of Tammany as The New York American calls Jerome a four-flusher and serves notice that it will not stand for his candidacy.

With both Japanese and Russian envoys crying out against the heat and the mosquitoes at Portsmouth, the hope of the New Hampshire resort getting valuable world-advertising out of this conference seems to have been boomeranged. The peace crowd should have come to Atlanta.

That Thrifty Italian.

New York newspapers are exhibiting symptoms of distress because an Italian organ grinder and his wife, having accumulated $7,000 in several years of arduous bohemian existence, are now preparing to return to Italy to spend their declining years among old friends and old haunts. The incident is likely to be cited as evidence of the tendency of the foreigner to carry or send his earnings back home instead of leaving them in the land from which he gleaned them.

This case, however, can hardly be considered a typical one. Foreigners who have spent the better portion of their producing years in this country rarely return to their old homes when their earning capacity has diminished or when they have accumulated sufficient to make them independent in a small way. As a rule they form associations and ties which bind them more closely to their adopted land than even to the mother country; in the case of immigrants with American-born families such is invariably the case. Year by year, as the big transportation companies put on their alluringly low rates to European shores, we see a wholesale exodus of the foreign-born element bent on visiting again the scenes hallowed by memories of youth or parents; but, with insignificant exceptions, they return to America.

They are disappointed inevitably, as is any individual of mautre years, in trying to revive the enthusiasms and affections of ancient days. It is rare that the spirit of the mother country grains a grip on their natures which survives the mutations of decades and generations. In their hearts will always abide a deep reverence for the land that gave them birth, but this is not strong enough to obliterate the bonds and obligations which have been vitalized by success in business and friendships in another country. Moreover, a great many of them do not bring with them recollections sufficiently delectable to inspire a yearning to live again under the old flag.

It may fairly be asked, in the instance of this humble Italian, has he not richly earned the right to return to his native land permanently, if his heart inclines that way? How many thousands of the waifs of the east side of New York has he cheered with his discordant rag-time into a temporary oblivion to the squalor of their existence? How much sunshine has he injected into lives bereft of even ordinary pleasures? Persons who know what an enlivening event the advent of the "hurdy-gurdy" into the slum district really is; how, even after a pitiful, tawdy fashion, it temporarily glorifies the hard struggle; will not be inclined to harshly criticise this man for his decision. After all, he is only doing in his obscure way what the great European artists do in their tremendous way every month of every year. His little wealth has been gained by ministering to the stunted music-lovers of the tenements; their large fortunes have been levied from the unwilling store of Croesus and Vanity Fair, half the time bored to distraction over the necessity of attending "classic" concerts.

We do not blame the Italian and his wife for following a very natural inclination and seeking again the mellow skies of their native land. And we do not view their action as indicating any vital objection to the Italian, or any other desirable foreigner, as an immigrant.

Uniformity in Divorce.

Acting under instructions from the latest session of the Pennsylvania legislature, Governor Pennypacker has sent out calls to a number of governors inviting them to name delegates to a national congress to discuss the reformation of our laws on divorce. Just what success will be attained in calling this congress, or the value of its deliberations, are matters for conjecture.

Efforts looking to a uniformity of divorce laws in this country have not been lacking. Hardly a national convocation of any recognized religious body in the last twenty years has failed to either pass resolutions on this big subject or thrash it out in vigorous discussion. An interdenominational gathering which convened two years ago took far-reaching strides in an effort to find some basis upon which all its members could oppose divorce, though with what ultimate or present success it is impossible to estimate.

The proposition for a federal divorce law has been broached at different times with rather indifferent results. The right of decreeing under what conditions marriages shall be dissolved has been vested in the individual states, and to date the latter have appeared to be too jealous of that right to permit assumption of sovereignty by the national government.

Without doubt, the present divergence in the laws of the various states is an unfortunate and deplorable factor in our social and moral fabric. Grounds on which separation, absolute and partial, is permitted differ radically and in most instances irreconcilably. In a few of the commonwealths they are so flimsy and absurd as to constitute judicial farces, while others maintain restrictions calculated to give prospective applicants considerable reason to pause before entering upon the decisive step. Several states deny the validity of divorces granted by the tribunals of other states, thus opening the way for complications of an ugly and repellant nature. South Carolina is the only state in the union that provides absolutely no ground for divorce, and the mismated couple is compelled to seek other jurisdiction for real or fancied relief. It would be interesting to know to what extent this rigor has proven an actual preventive.

The very agitation against divorce is likely to promote good ends, though we doubt whether any specific solution of the problem can be devised. Human nature, both in its strength and frailties, is too keenly touched to justify hope of anything resembling heroic remedies. And it is to be questioned if such procedure is either desirable or expedient. But the discussion is rapidly emerging from the stage of fanaticism and unreason formerly employed by both camps of controversialists, and in the calm deliberation which Governor Pennypacker expects to bring about we may entertain strong hopes of improvement.

A Kansas Idyl.

Weird tales from Kansas are not a novelty on the national journalistic menu card. From time to time we have been regaled with stories of the desperate expedients employed by farmers in tolling labor to the fields, and certainly a sufficiently large host of eccentric statesmen and other public characters have emanated from the Sunflower State to inoculate the entire country with the idea that the old home of Mrs. Lease and Jerry Simpson is decidedly "different."

We were hardly prepared, however, for the ambrosial chapters now coming out of that land of oddities. Among them is a report in The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal, a newspaper of recognized sobriety, in which the days of farm-hands are pictured as a succession of halcyon events and the nights a long series of carnivals. One of the laborers aforementioned is quoted as follows:

"For good feeding, give me the Kansas farm every time," said a man who has been in the wheat fields near Newton. "I lit in a Russian settlement," he added, "and thought I was up against it because the people were foreigners, but they were the best ever. We ate five times a day and the bill of fare was all right with yours truly. Then we got five drinks of whisky a day, served out as regular as clockwork, and homemade wine was served with every meal. I ate six eggs every morning for breakfast and got outside of a piece of ham as big as a saddle blanket. For dinner we had fried chicken with real cream gravy, a full line of vegetables and sometimes stewed pigeons. I got $3 a day, and the work was not hard. I'll take a little Kansas harvesting in mine every year after this."

There is just a little too much of the press agent suggestion in this extract. The five meals and the five drinks and the wine at the table look a little dubious at this distance. The stewed pigeons are also a trifle indigestible, from the standpoint of average credulity.

We do not fear that any stalwart Georgians will waver in their fealty because of this artful picture. All of the items mentioned on the bill of fare are available for the man in this state, if he will work for them. As it is, we have never heard a Georgia farm-hand complain of hunger or monotony of diet—and they are pretty hearty eaters as a class.

Anyway, we are too busy gathering crops and developing new farms in this state to indulge in the five-meal habit. Breakfast, dinner and supper are about our size, and that of our digestive apparatus.

WITH THE STATE PRESS.

A Surmise.

(From The Bainbridge Argus.)

It is said that Joe Hill Hall and a colleague hugged each other upon the floor of the house when the child labor bill was passed Thursday. It was a time for rejoicing, we admit, but we can't help wondering what would have been Hon. Joe Hill's actions had his anti-pass bill run the blockade.

Rival Claimants.

(From The Commerce News.)

There are uglier Holders than John of Jackson. For instance, there is Holder of Floyd, whose picture appeared in Sunday's paper. He takes the cake.

Not True of Atlanta.

(From The Rome Tribune.)

The average Georgian dare not look a female Muskeeta Fascinata in the face nowadays for fear of inoculation.

Want Sentence Commuted.

(From The Bainbridge Democrat.)

The Democrat will head a petition to the governor and pardoning board to commute the death sentence of Alf Moore, the negro who confessed and gave the Rawlings to justice, and whose testimony corroborated all the contempaneous facts. And this course by the governor will have a salutary influence with the race—as it will among that class of vicious white men who may be tempted to make cats paws of negroes of the Alf Moore class.

The New Lay of the Mos-Qui-To.

(H. T. McIntosh in The Albany Herald.)

Oh, I am the untamed Mos-Qui-To,
From the depths of the dismal bog.
The insect king
Whose maddening sting
Has set the world agog.
And taught mankind a thing or two
That he was not aware I knew.

They've tagged me with a nasty name
That it breaks your jaw to say,
But they can't bluff me
With a family tree:
I work in the same old way.
Science can have all the fun it can,
While I get mine on a different plan.

Though born of a lovely wiggle-tail
And reared mid slime and mud,
With perfect zest
I drink the best
And bluest brand of blood.
I dine on the neck of a millionaire
And sup on Milady's pearly ear.

They used to think my proboscis
Was but a drinking quill,
But now they know
I'm not so slow:
My snout's more versatile;
I hatch young germs from microbe eggs
And carry death in my spindle legs.

Yes, I'm the untamed Mos-Qui-To
From the depths of the dismal bog.
The insect king
Whose maddening sting
Has set the world agog;
Just saddle all the blame on me:
I don't care—I'm boardin' free.

"JUST FROM GEORGIA."

Rest at Last.

I.

The way seems long to the weary feet,
But it leads at last where the shadows sweet
Fall in silence over the breast
In the beautiful valley of perfect rest!
"Rest for the Weary"—the melody seems
To sing its way through a world's dim dreams!

II.

The way seems long, and the flowers are few
That bloom for the wounded breast of you;
Yet we know, when the tears and toil are past,
We shall rest with the lilies of God at last!
With the lilies of God on brow and breast
In the beautiful valley of perfect rest!

III.

Break, O tempests, in starless skies!
And drain, O tears, from the saddened eyes!
Evermore is the joy of the song:
"It will not be long—it will not be long!
There is balm for the weariest lives unblest,
In the beautiful valley of perfect rest!"

* * * * *

The Billville View of It.

A Billville philosopher expresses the following sentiment:

"In the shadows is light, and the future looks bright
And we've hope, and we've faith that's amazin',
But may Providence still, if it's only its will—
Keep the future from blazin'!"

* * * * *

Nuggets from Georgia.

Don't spend all your time looking for spots on the sun, but strive to make the dark places in the old world brighter.

We sigh when the rainy day comes, and yet the flowers are glad of it, and sunshine seems brighter after rain.

When Joy whistles a tune Sorrow either takes to the woods or swims the river.

The brighter side is always "just over yonder," and perhaps that's what enables us to keep a-going.

Often, when we get close to the trouble, it doesn't seem the lion in the way that it did from afar.

* * * * *

When Trouble Comes.

I.

W'en Trouble is a-comiin'
Lak de Thunder, wid his drummin'
"Keep in de middle er de road,"
It's mighty risky, climbin' high
W'en de harricane come by—
So, "Keep in de middle er de road!"

II.

De worl' is big an' wide,
So, look out fer time an' tide—
"Keep in de middle er de road!"
Ef you climb on high at all,
You must pick a place ter fall,
So "keep in de middle er de road!"

* * * * *

"Have No Fear."

Here is a notable paragraph from Michael Monahan's magazine, The Papyrus:

"Have no fear, dear heart, of aught the future may bring—God and thy soul are the same forever. Far off the days threaten a hostile army, but near they reach out friendly hands. Do but smile on those portents, and they will melt like a dream at dawn. The past has no terrors for thee—patience! Time is ever turning the future into the past."

* * * * *

Pray for Peace.

Lawd, fer dis country
De prospect's too bright'nin';
Silence de cyclone
En wind up de lightnin'!

* * * * *

Reason the world is so slow to reward genius is—it's never quite sure of it until it's under a monument.

* * * * *

Good Reason.

"After de death of his old lady Br'er Thomas say he wouldn't call 'er back ag'in."

"'Course he wouldn't. She never did mind him w'en he called, an' she wouldn't come nohow!"

* * * * *

A poet in one of the magazines says he wants "to be a bird on the green verge of things." And that would be all right; but suppose a sportsman should come along with a gun?

* * * * *

That the Times Will Mend.

I.

When the world looks dark
An' the black skies bend,
Keep on a-sayin'
That the times will mend!

II.

The long lane's turnin',
An' your griefs will end;
Keep on a-sayin'
That the times will mend!

* * * * *

Word from Br'er Williams.

Prosperity makes us all feel like dancing', an' w'en we gits through payin' de fiddler, we ain't got no prosperity!

F. L. S.

With His Wife Three Days in 24 Years.

(From The Denver Republican.)

Durango, Colo.—Henry Du Cann, who has not seen his wife in forty-two years, left last week for Detroit, Mich., where his wife is living. Du Cann married in 1863, while home from the war on a furlough, having enlisted in the First Michigan cavalry. After being with his bride three days, he rejoined his regiment and at the close of the war started out to find work. In his search for employment he drifted west until he reached Salt Lake City, where he remained several years. He followed mining and various occupations and has been all over the west.

During all these years his wife waited for him to return and he continually hoped and expected to either send for his wife or go back to her, but the fates seemed always against him, and he never prospered. During their forty-two years of separation they kept up a regular correspondence.

Du Cann says he has one of the best women in the world to wait so long for him, and that their separation was not caused by a disagreement. He has been working for several months on a sheep ranch near Durango, and a few days ago received $1,500 back pension money. With this he hopes to establish himself in some business by which he can keep himself and wife the remainder of their days.

Du Cann is 53 years old and his wife is about the same age.

CAPTAIN E. P. HOWELL

(From The Gwinnett News-Herald.)

When a boy his father, Clark Howell, resided in Lawrenceville, where quite a number of our older citizens were his school mates, at the old academy. His grandfather, after whom he was named, was a pioneer settler of Gwinnett county, and resided on what is still known as the Howell farm, on the Chatthoochee river, near the present town of Duluth, until the date of his death.

Few men living outside of the county had more friends in Gwinnett than Captain Howell, especially among men of middle age and beyond that, as he kept the acquaintanceship of his younger years fresh by frequent visits to the scenes of his boyhood, and many of our people feel that in his death they have sustained a personal loss.

As commander of the celebrated Howell battery he distinguished himself as a brave and skillful commander, and his achievements won for him an honorable place in the history of that memorable campaign.

When the war was over Captain Howell located in the city of Atlanta, and immediately became prominent in every movement for its upbuilding, and it can be truthfully said that no citizen of that splendid city contributed more to its growth and development than he, and his death is a distinct loss to its people.

Captain Howell was possessed of a magnetic personality and the power of winning and retaining friends. He drew men to him and made them feel easy in his presence, and when occupying responsible official position was readily approachable, and the very soul of good comradeship in his personal relations with all who knew him, and the better he was known the more highly he was esteemed.

(From the LaGrange Reporter.)

In the death of Evan P. Howell the state of Georgia loses one of its most remarkable characters; a man who has had much to do in molding the destiny of our commonwealth. A great man has fallen.

(From The Oglethorpe Echo.)

The death of Captain Evan P. Howell, of Atlanta, which occurred Sunday, spreads a wave of sadness over the entire state. He was ever a leader in all things that tended to the upbuilding of his beloved state.

(From The Perry Home Journal.)

By his death Georgia loses one of her foremost and most progressive citizens. As a soldier of the confederacy, editor and controlling spirit of The Atlanta Constitution, state capitol commissioner, legislator, mayor and private citizen, he was ever true, determined and successful. He was a native Georgian, born December 10, 1839, in Milton county. Personally he was magnetic, a leader in whatever he undertook, business, politics or any public or private enterprise. Georgia needs such men.

(From The Adel News.)

The death of Captain Evan P. Howell, of Atlanta, removes from the stage of action one of Georgia's most conspicuous figures. Few men have had such lofty tributes paid them by the press and by individuals.

(From The Greensboro Herald-Journal.)

In the death of Captain Evan P. Howell Georgia has lost one of her most public spirited citizens, while the loss to Atlanta is beyond computation. The people mourn with his loved ones in their great bereavement.

(From The Thomaston Times.)

Captain E. P. Howell, one of the pioneer citizens of Atlanta, died at his home in that city Sunday. The daily papers of the state have paid Captain Howell tribute of love, such as but few men receive. How noble and grand it is to live in the hearts of one's fellowmen.

(From The Jonesboro Enterprise.)

In the death of Captain Evan P. Howell, Atlanta, Georgia and the entire south has lost one of the men whose entire life was given up to the service of his fellowmen. As a soldier, a statesman, a benefactor, and a friend that was as lyoyal and true as a brave and true spirit only could be, is the unanimous verdict of everyone who knew him.

(From The Dalton Argus.)

Georgia lost a good and great man in the death of Hon. Evan P. Howell. The state and city of Atlanta will miss him, but his works and noble deeds will live for years to come. He was a pioneer citizen of the state and no man has done more for its development.

(From The Royston Record.)

Captain Evan P. Howell has succumbed to the grim destroyer. This removes from our midst a man and citizen whose life work has done much to build up the state and the city of Atlanta. There are few, if any, who have done more for the state than Captain Evan P. Howell.

(From The Bryan Enterprise.)

In the death of Captain Evan P. Howell, of Atlanta, Sunday afternoon many, very many, Georgians will feel the loss a personal one.

(From The Tallapoosa Journal.)

In the death of Captain Evan P. Howell Atlanta has seen consigned to the grave the remains of one of her most public-spirited citizens, the entire south an untiring friend, the confederacy a brave and unflinching comrade of the sixties, his bereaved wife a most dutiful companion, and his children a father whose presence was sunshine, while we feel that a friend of many years has closed his eyes to the scenes of life and entered the home prepared for the faithful, and as we looked upon the faces of his own, Grady and Hemphill in Monday's Constitution, we could but feel that three great pillars of that great daily have closed the forms and locked the doors of activity here, only to enter service where presses are not and but the payroll of well-spent lives is to be signed in the presence of an all-wise God. With you all we mourn. With each of you may we meet them.

(From The Acworth Post.)

Captain Evan P. Howell was one of Atlanta's pioneer citizens, and had been prominent in the affairs of that city for a number of years. He was for many years editor of The Atlanta Constitution, ex-mayor of Atlanta, and a brave and fearless veteran of the civil war.

(From The Douglasville New South.)

Captain Howell was one of the leading citizens of the state, and Georgia has lost one of her best citizens.

(From The DeKalb New Era.)

In the death of Captain Evan P. Howell Georgia loses one of her foremost citizens. He was a golden-hearted gentleman of the old school, and numbered his friends by the thousands, and his death is universally mourned.

(From The Swainsboro Forest-Blade.)

In the death of Captain Evan P. Howell Atlanta lost one of her pioneer citizens, and the state one of its most brilliant and fearless men.

LETTERS FROM PEOPLE.

Dr. Holderby on Child Labor Bill.

Editor Constitution: I have been requested by prominent parties interested in the passage of the child labor bill, now pending in the state senate, to give something of my personal observation as to the effects of child labor, viewed from the standpoint of a physician.

The peculiar nature of my work for a number of years past has brought me into close touch with that class of children in whose interest the above mentioned bill has been introduced. Having established a free medical dispensary some eleven years ago in connection with my regular church work, special opportunities were afforded me for observing the evil effects of employing young children in mills and factories.

About twenty-five hundred cases have been treated by the dispensary, and 80 per cent of that number represented mill and factory operatives.

Of this number a large percentage were children, whose ages ranged from 6 to 15 years.

As a rule it was unnecessary to ask these patients as to the nature of their occupation. A casual glance at their faces was all that was necessry to decide the character of their work. This fact was especially true in regard to the children. Pinched features and a haggard and weary expression marked their faces. Narrow chests, stooped shoulders and a languid gait were but the outward signs of the damage being done. Upon closer examination serious throat and lung troubles were discovered, with a strong tendency in many cases to tuberculosis.

In many of the younger children there were found to exist some forms of spinal troubles, with decided tendency to paralysis. Deafness and various forms of eye diseases were also observed, and treated by the specialists in that department.

That these disorders were aggravated, if not caused by the peculiar character of the work, especially in the case of many children, cannot be questioned.

Proprietors of mills and all other corporations well know that it is contrary to nature to require young children to do such work as they demand, and that the consequences of such labor must be harmful to children.

The God of nature never intended a young child to perform any kind of labor that would injure its body, stunt its growth and cut short its life.

But this is just what unnatural labor is doing for thousands of poor children in Georgia.

Every child is entitled to certain inalianable rights. Every child should have a chance to fulfil his God-appointed mission in life. Every child should have a chance for an education, and everybody known he has but little, if required to give his tender years to hard labor in the mills.

If the child's parents do not care enough for him to give him a chance, or if too poor to help him, then it is clearly the duty of the state to enact such laws as will protect the child in his tender years, and that will lift him up and out of his unfavorable environment.

It will be a lasting stigma upon the fair name of Georgia if the present child labor bill is not passed by the senate.

God and humanity, and especially the poor children of our state, demand the enactment and the enforcement of such a law, and nothing short of the speedy passage of the pending bill will satisfy the demands of public sentiment.

A. R. HOLDERBY.

Reformatory at State Farm.

Editor Constitution: Allow me a short space to give reasons why the reformatory should be established at the state farm.

First. The system is established with guards, which can be discontinued, substituting a foreman to control and work the boys and girls.

Second. The state has the land, with a good location, 1 mile from the male camp, with some out buildings and barns, good well and spring of water, a high and healthy location, farming lands, timber and pasture lands, and plenty of gray granite that works excellently and can be quarried and made by the convicts into a building that will last for centuries.

Third. All the heavy work that is necessary to be done on the farm and cannot be done by the boys may be done by the male convicts of the farm now at this point. Allow me to stress the fact that these children need not be placed in contact with the convicts, no more so than the children of a town can come in contact with the prisoners of the stockade or county gang, and these children not being on a parity with the convicts, it will perhaps serve as an object lesson to them.

Fourth. They will have the mill to grind their corn, and gin to gin their cotton; in fact, the state farm can furnish all things needed that the reformatory fails to make. The superintendent can place a good man and woman in charge and can look after the whole financial part under the prison commission's jurisdiction, which can look after it so much easier there than elsewhere.

The reformatory is just as essential for the purpose it will be created for as the state farm, and should be a part of it to save expense.

K. R. FOSTER,
Former Superintendent State Farm.
Milledgeville, Ga.

Need for School Books.

Editor Constitution: Since the child labor bill has passed the house and stands a good chance of passing the senate a great many of the working children will be free to enter the school, and, of course, will be in need of school books. Now, the women of Atlanta, who made such a brave fight in behalf of the children who are affected by this bill, are aware of the conditions to be found in many families of the mill districts. An opportunity has offered itself to each and every one of us to help erase the blot of illiteracy. Let us all be up and doing.

As every one knows, the educational facilities for the negro of Georgia are excel those of the white children because northern philanthropists contribute largely to their educational fund.

Now, that the white children are free from this slavery, let every woman of Georgia rally to this good cause and give the white children equal opportunity with the negro.

MRS. WILLIAM ROBINSIN,
457 Pulliam Street.
Atlanta, Ga., August 12

No Escaping the Gossips.

(From The Catholic Standard and Times.)

"Don't breathe it to any one," said the undertaker's wife, confidentially, "but John Widdows hasn't paid for his wife's funeral yet."

"Well, well!" exclaimed Mrs. Gaddie; "you'd think he'd have more respect for her memory than that."

"Yes; now his brother Henry was different. When his wife died he paid the bill the day after his funeral."

"Yes, I know. It looked as if he was glad to get rid of her, didn't it?"

GEORGIA EDITORS ON THE CAMPAIGN

No Narrow Guage.

(From The Athens Banner.)

Hon. Joe Hill Hall is telling the people of Georgia a few things. Colonel Hall is the real reformer in Georgia, and the people are not going to be side tracked on any narrow guage road.

But Did They?

(From The Jackson Record.)

If the railroads failed to buy Hoke Smith with $50,000 loan—

Peace and Good Will.

(From The Fitzgerald Citizen.)

The election of Howell means peace and good will to all men.

Running Strong in Andalusia.

(From The Bryan Enterprise.)

A dispatch to The Atlanta Journal from Andalusia, Ala., says: "Hoke Smith is running strong here," or words to that effect. This reminds us of a tale told on an enthusiastic candidate running for office in this (Bryan) county some time ago who spent about a week during good cotton picking season electioneering in Bulloch.

Warming Up!

(From The Albany Herald.)

This gubernatorial campaign is not going to be the prosaic, humdrum, milk and water affair which some disciples of strenuous politics have feared it was destined to prove.

Hon. Hoke Smith is hobnobbing with the voters of Terrell county today at Dawson. Yesterday's Dawson News stated that, contrary to common report, Mr. Smith was not the only gubernatorial candidate who was invited to today's talk-fest. To sustain the statement, The News publishes a letter to the Dawson committee on invitation from Hon. Clark Howell in which that gentleman expresses regret at his inability to be one of today's speakers. Mr. Howell adds the following significant statement:

"It is my intention to take the stump at a later day, and to meet all candidates for governor in joint debate."

That's plain. It will probably take some of the wind out of the sails of those optimistic Smithites who have been declaring vociferously that Mr. Howell would never dare meet their champion on the stump.

And the editor of The Constitution is nobody's second fiddle when it comes to talking to the people—more especially when the talk is of politics.

And while we are thus anticipating a hog-killing time on the Georgia political hustings, we cannot refrain from mentioning the last significant utterance of Hon. Joe Hill Hall. Mr. Hall says he was not invited to speak at Dawson today. "But," he adds, "I cannot be kept from speaking to the people of Terrell county in any such way."

As the invitations from Dawson only sought gubernatorial candidates, and as Mr. Hall evidently feels that he has been slighted, is not the presumption fully justified that the Bibb county statesman is squarely in the race?

And will Mr. Hall "mix it up" with Hon. Hoke Smith and all other comers? Well, just guess yes! And will Hon. Hoke Smith have to find himself on another platform?

Just ask Mr. Hall!

Asks a Question.

(From The Tifton Gazette.)

Notwithstanding the Hon. Hamp Whorter was represented as a very ingenious man, even approaching horns and a cloven hoof, when he was slated for a fat gubernatorial appointment, this seemed to be no objection to his serving as one of the trustees of the state university. Can a man so thoroughly "tied" as a servant of the awful corporations, in fact, be entrusted with the training of the youth of the state?

A Promise to Terrell.

(From The Americus Times Recorder.)

They just couldn't head off the Hon. Joe Hillius, and he is going to tell the unvarnished truth to the people of Terrell county. And it will be an address worth the hearing.

Has Reached the Pun Stage.

(From The Newnan News.)

It is believed Editor Estill, of Savannah, is getting ready to butt into the gubernatorial campaign. This opinion is based on the fact that Estill buttons are being distributed in all Georgia.

Railroads and the People.

(From The Commerce News.)

It seems to us that the campaign now going on is based on vague generalities. It consists in wholesale denunciations. We want something specific and definite. The people want an itemized statement. An accusation with no proof to sustain it cannot and will not be accepted by reasonable people. They want the facts stated and those who are dealing in such wholesale generalities should furnish proof to sustain their position. Already there is an unwarranted prejudice existing against the railroads to the extent that in many instances they find it difficult to obtain justice in the courts. They will submit to unjust settlements with injured parties rather than push their case in the hands of a jury. This indiscriminate denunciation has continued until the people are prejudiced to the extent that a man who is considered honest and fair in other matters will swindle the railroads without compunction of conscience. Men who sit in the amen corner of the church will steal a ride on the road and then give it no more notoriety as if he had performed a noble deed. Many business men who are honest in all other particulars would put in their claims for refund or correct an error in freight made in their favor. This prejudice has become so widespread that the editor of politician who wants to touch a popular chord proceeds forthwith to denounce railroads, snakes, mad dogs, negroes and railroads.

Is it not time to return to right and reason. We have had enough of sweeping platitudes. We want the facts with evidence to establish them. Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. Give the devil his dues.

Bibliomancy.

(Victor Smith in The New York Press.)

The extent to which Bibliomancy is practiced nowadays can hardly be appreciated, and not alone do the ignorant forecast future events by means of the sacred volume. You will find some very highly educated yet superstitious folk who open the book at random, put the finger on a passage without first looking at it, and use the text thus pointed out as a guide. I have seen people make use of Shakespeare in the same way. The ancients used the Aeneid of Virgil. The passage touched was regarded as the oracular response to some inquiry.

It is said to be a historical fact that while at Oxford Charles I and Lord Falkland looked for auguries in the Aeneid of Virgilinae, the king lighting upon the passage: "Evil wars will break out and the king lose his life." Falkland, to laugh the matter off, said he would show his majesty how ridiculously the poet would foretell the next fate, and lighting upon the lament of Evander for the untimely death of his son Pallas. King Charles not long after mourned over his noble friend, who was shot through the body in the battle of Newbury.

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WHERE TWO HOUSES MAY FAIL TO AGREE

e and Senate Likely to ck Horns on the General Tax Bill.

COUNTY BILLS WILL TO THE SENATE TODAY

Said Senate Committee Will rt House Report on New Coun- Child Labor Bill in Senate Tomorrow—Will Be a Busy Week.

e Georgia legislature will probably ed more work in to this, the final of the session, than it has accomhed in any three weeks since it asbled.

ile the house is winding up its work the new counties and discussing speappropriation bills, the senate will rmatting with the general tax bill, ich it will doubtless dispose of before ishes up the new county bills passed the house.

en will come numerous general bills the consideration of both houses, for ile of the appropriations and tax the new county bills, the reforma- bill and the child labor bill, no er legislation of any consequence been given consideration during the three days of the sessions, which e passed.

house will conclude the new counislation today and will then take the general appropriations bill to pass the senate amendments, to be fol- by the bill which asks an appro- ion of $75,000 for a new water system at the state sanitarium.

esday and Wednesday the house give to general house bills and e will be a scramble among the bers to see who can get their measacted on first. These are the last upon which house bills can be ed in time to get through the sen- at this session.

morrow the senate will discuss and on the child labor bill, which has dy passed the house, and this will llowed by the general tax bill. e will have to be passed at the t possible moment. Then the e will be ready to tackle the new ties.

House to Finish New Counties.

he new county legislation will be ed up by the house today. Tift, p, Grady, Turner, Jenkins and Jeff s counties were passed by the house Friday; Stephens and Toombs only ain to be acted on.

The house committee's report is going be sustained; there is practically no ubt on that score, and Stephens and mbs will go through just as the ers have done.

here is no special antagonism to mbs, which proposes to take parts Montgomery, Tattnall and Emanuel, Lyons as the county seat, and it is likely that this proposition will evoke debate.

ith Stephens it is different. Both the resentatives from Habersham and aphin counties are fighting this new ty proposition, and they have asked time to be heard. Their principal ection appears to be that they do want to give up any of their pres- territory. The house has already inated by its action that it wants a ger showing than that before turnn down the committee's report, and it expected the people of Toccoa will mised their county just as has been in six other cases.

" Clifton, the "ex-war horse from ham," and the present "independent liberty loving citizen" from McIn- has been in Atlanta for weeks ing the Kell county proposition and ing for Toombs. He is now shakhands with himself because both of fights in which he has been interd have gone his way.

New Counties in Senate.

ere has been a good deal of specuas to what would be the fate of new county bills in the senate. It ld known there is considerable opion on that side of the general asbly to at least two of the new counpositions—those regarding Crisp Grady counties. The friends of Sen- Crum and Hand, in whose respec- districts these proposed new counes are located, have, to a considerable , lined up with them in opposi- to these bills, and on these the fight will come. It is not thought e will be serious opposition in the to any other of the new counties ed by the house.

soon as the house has finished with new county bills tomorrow, the sen- committee on new counties will meet according to the present understand- will present practically a unanimous rt to that body, favoring the passe of the bills which have been passed the house. It is now considered by y that this will be the best and wisest action of the whole vexed question, since it will then eliminate it from ther consideration, political and oth-

very effort will be made to get the se to follow in the lead of the house pass the eight new county bills alady agreed upon. There are many who say that this will be done; there are who think the senate will tear committee report to pieces, at least as Crisp and Grady counties are ated.

The Child Labor Bill.

senate will have a decidedly in- day session tomorrow. The advo- cates of the child labor bill in that body are just as earnest and strenuous as are its opponents, and the report that has been spread that the measure would be killed in the senate, has made its friends work all the harder with the hope of getting it through. The bill goes back from the senate committee with no report, except the request that it be acted on at once. The majority of the committee is said to have been opposed to the measure, yet for some reason that majority did not seem to desire to kill the bill by an adverse report. Friends of the measure as well as disinterested parties, declare that the present bill is a most conservative one, and that unless it passes now there is danger within the next two or three years of legislation that is likely to be somewhat radical.

The Tax Bill.

The feature of the tax bill that will be watched with most interest so far as the senate's action is concerned, is that imposing a tax of $500 upon all liquor dealers, dispensaries and social clubs. This tax was increased by the house from $200, and there were ninety-four in favor of it. Will the senate seek to cut it down as has been reported? And if it does will the house submit to the senate amendment? This is one subject on which the two houses may lock horns, and there is a chance of its dragging the final session into the early hours of Saturday morning.

The house and senate are also liable to cross on the senate's amendment to the reformatory bill requiring that the institution be located at the state prison farm. The house voted down that feature on the ground that it would mean the death of the institution; the senate has voted it back in.

These two matters will perhaps give rise to the most important conflicts that will come between the house and senate. The others are of minor consequence and are not calculated to prolong the closing session on Friday.

As to the Negro Troops.

Many of the most prominent military men of the state are exceedingly anxious to have the bill by Mr. Land, of Wilcox, abolishing the negro militia of the state, passed at this session of the general assembly and an effort will be made by the author to have the bill taken up for action for the first part of the week.

In order to have the bill passed at this session it must be transmitted to the senate not later than Wednesday and on this account unanimous consent to allow the bill to be brought up will be requested by Mr. Land either today or tomorrow.

Thus far no opposition to the measure has developed and the military men who are urging its passage feel sure that if it can get a hearing it will be passed by an overwhelming majority. It is contended that the negro troops have never rendered the state any service whatever, and it is pointed out that their equipment and maintenance costs the state a large amount of money which might be very usefully expended in providing for the serviceable white troops of the state.

It is true that the negro companies have always come up to the standard of efficiency at inspections, but aside from the fact that they have never rendered the state any practical service, there are other objections urged against them, notably the fact that under the law a white noncommissioned soldier would be required to salute and show other marks of respect to a negro officer.

The importance of passing the bill as soon as possible is further urged by its friends on account of the fact that under the terms of the Dick bill the negro troops would be on exactly the same footing in every way as the white troops.

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N. M. Breeze, Gen'l. Agt., 436 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

MERCER ALUMNI ORGANIZE.

And Pledge Their Support to President Charles Smith.

Gainesville, Ga., August 13.—(Specail.)—The local alumni of Mercer university met Saturday afternoon and organized the Mercer Alumni Association of Gainesville. The following officers were elected: President, J. G. Collins; vice president, T. H. Robertson; secretary and treasurer, W. M. Johnson. The following members were enrolled: J. D. Garner, T. H. Robertson, P. E. B. Robertson, J. G. Collins, W. M. Johnson, J. F. Wood, I. L. B. Stevens, R. E. Robertson, C. T. Brown, Ernest Palmour, Ross McConnell, Paul Wynne, Louis Tisinger, Will Ogburn and C. G. Ogburn. Other local alumni who were not present will join the association later.

At committee was appointed which drew up resolutions pledging their support to the new president of Mercer, Dr. Charles Lee Smith. Arrangements were also begun for a banquet to be held at an early date, at which President Smith and Professor Kilpatrick, who acted president of Mercer for much of the time during the late President Pollock's illness, will be present and make speeches.

CHEAP WEEK-END RATES.

Convenient Schedules Via Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For all trains, on each Saturday the Western and Atlantic railroad will sell round trip tickets from Atlanta to the following points and return, at rates named:

Lookout Mountain, Tenn.	$4.10
Dalton, Ga.	3.00
Monteagle, Tenn.	6.55

Tickets good to return until Tuesday following date of sale. CHAS. E. HARMAN, G. P. A.

NEGRO ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Peterman Was Shot While Reaching for Sutlive's Gun.

Fort Gaines, Ga., August 13.—(Special.) At the eastern approach of the bridge spanning the Chattahoochee river at this place is a little store run by G. R. Sutlive, in the door of which a tragedy occurred about 9 o'clock this morning. The actors in the scene were G. R. Sutlive, Richard Wilson, white, and Will Peterman, colored. Mr. Sutlive had been examining his gun and turned to replace it in the store. As he did so Wilson threw out his hand, which must have struck the trigger, the gun was discharged, the load of shot entering the fleshy part of Will Peterman's left arm and penetrating the left breast. Peterman fell, gasped a few times and died.

Collar Supports

SEE the pretty line of these smart novelties in our window.

Only Seventy-five Cents Up

Collier and Berkele.

SWITCHED CARS ON THE SABBATH

Cases Made for Violating Sunday Law.

Wheeler Mangum, Yardmaster of the Western and Atlantic, and J. P. Cox, Conductor of the Southern, Are the Defendants—Trials Occur This Morning.

Two more railroads were proceeded against by the police yesterday on the charge of violating the ordinance which prohibits the switching of freight cars on the Sabbath. The cases were made against C. Wheeler Mangum, yardmaster of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and James P. Cox, conductor of the Southern railway.

Chief Jennings stated a short while ago that while the railroads and even some of the consignees complained that the Sunday law worked a great hardship, he would see that the law was enforced as long as it remained in the city code.

Yesterday morning Sergeant Hewell, of the mounted force, and Officer Cowan secured what they believed to be sufficient evidence to convict Yardmaster Mangum and Conductor Cox of violating the law by switching cars on Sunday, and they entered cases and set the trials for this morning at 8:30 o'clock.

The ordinance under which the cases were made is as follows:

The Law That Excepts.

"Section 1373. It shall not be unlawful for the several railroads entering said city to switch freight trains arriving in said city after midnight on Saturday night up to 8 o'clock Sunday morning, nor shall it be unlawful for such railroads to switch freight cars containing live stock or perishable freight at or after the hour of 10 o'clock Sunday night."

This ordinance makes an exception, and it has been held that therefore the law prohibiting any work other than that of necessity on the Sabbath is violated when cars are switched in the city at any time on Sunday not excepted in section 1373.

It is claimed by the officers making the cases yesterday that freight cars were switched in the yards of the Southern and Western and Atlantic railroads after 8 o'clock Sunday morning.

Mr. Mangum and Mr. Cox declined to make any statement for publication. It is understood that the railroad companies will be behind the defendants and that the cases will take the same direction as those against the employees of the Central, which were made last week, the attorney for the Central taking an appeal for the purpose of making the matter a test before the supreme court.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

DEPUTY M'LAUGHRY IS ILL.

Popular Federal Prison Official is Suffering from Bite of an Insect.

Deputy Warden McLaughry, of the federal prison, is quite sick at his home on the government reservation at the prison, having been confined to his room for the past week.

A poisonous insect of some kind bit Mr. McLaughry on the foot more than a week ago, and as a result the foot is badly swollen and has given him considerable pain. For a few days his condition was quite serious, but he was better yesterday and the indications are that he will be able to resume his duties in the course of a week.

Deputy McLaughry is one of the most popular officials at the prison, and has made many friends in Atlanta since he has been stationed here. His friends will regret to learn of his illness, but will be gratified at the report of his physician to the effect that he is improving.

NEGRO KILLS AN OVERSEER.

Edward Perry Shot to Death, But Wounds Slayer.

Memphis, Tenn., August 13.—Edward Perry, a well known overseer of a large plantation at Star Landing, Miss., 30 miles south of Memphis, was shot and killed today by a negro. While falling to the ground Perry drew a revolver and wounded his assailant. The negro made his escape. The negro had become boisterous and Perry attempted to pacify him. Perry was a brother of Police Captain Oliver H. Perry, of Memphis.

Protracted Meeting Started.

Swainsboro, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—A protracted meeting was started at the Baptist church here today, and it is expected to continue for ten days or two weeks. Rev. J. E. Duren, the local pastor, is assisted in conducting the meeting by Rev. Mr. Phillips, a Baptist evangelist of Macon. Other ministers are expected to join him in the work later on. Preparations have been made by the townspeople for the entertainment of a good many out of town churchmen, who are looked for.

Camp for Refugees.

Raleigh, N. C., August 13.—(Special.)—Information has been received here that the camp for 2,000 yellow fever refugees is to be located somewhere near Asheville, or Hendersonville, in this state, and that the United States will furnish tents for at least that number of persons. The camp will not be nearer than 5 miles to any town.

Erwin Has Returned.

Macon, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—United States Deputy Clerk L. M. Erwin, who has spent the past month at Cumberland with his family on one month's vacation from the duties of his office, will be at his desk tomorrow, much refreshed from the long rest.

KODAKS
All Sizes and New Designs. Finest Amateur Finishing in the City. Free Catalogue and Price-List. Address
14 Whitehall Street.

SUIT CASES $1.00 to $28.00
H. W. Rountree & Bro. Trunk & Bag Co.,
W. E. TURNER, Manager,
77 Whitehall Street.

STATE'S INCOME WILL INCREASE

Enactment of Proposed Legislation Would Mean $1,000,000 Gain.

If all of the proposed legislation relating to the raising of revenue goes through at this session of the general assembly the increase in the state's income will be close to $1,000,000.

All of this increase, of course, will not come from new or increased taxation, the source of a great deal of it being in the increased tax returns which have taken one of the biggest jumps forward in years.

With seven prosperous counties yet to be heard from, the tax digests of the state already show net increases in the taxable property in Georgia of $36,000,000. It is conservatively estimated that the returns from the remaining counties will run the increase up to more than $2,000,000.

Comptroller General Wright states that if the arbitrators stand by his assessments, the increase in railroad and corporation returns this year will be about $10,000,000. But admitting that the arbitrators may possibly reduce his assessments to the extent of $3,000,000, there is still left a gain of $7,000,000, which, with the increased returns snown on the digests, will make a grand total of $45,000,000 increase in taxable property over 1904.

Items of Increase.

With a tax rate of 5 mills, which is the limit allowed by the constitution, this increase in the state's taxable values will mean an increased income to the state of $225,000, less the usual commissions paid tax collectors for gathering it in. Here, then, is nearly a quarter of a million dollars new revenue from increased valuations.

The house has increased the tax on liquor dealers from $200 to $500. It is not believed that this increase would close up a single bar room or dispensary in the state. In this event this increased tax, provided it is not disturbed by the senate, will mean an increased revenue to the state of $270,000.

In the next place, two new sections have been added to the general tax bill under which it is proposed to collect an occupation tax, in addition to all other taxes, from both domestic and foreign corporations which, it is believed, will alone will bring into the state treasury an entirely new revenue, amounting to $300,000 annually.

From these three items alone the increased revenue to the state in 1906 will be $800,000, provided none of them are disturbed.

There are other items in the general tax bill, such as the increased tax on cigarette dealers, which will add no little to the state's revenue, if the senate leaves them as passed by the house.

Finally, there are suits pending for the collection of taxes from certain railroad croporations which it is believed, will result favorably to the state. Should this be the case, the state will get more than $200,000 from this source.

Altogether it looks as if Georgia has an excellent chance of picking up $1,000,000 additional revenue next year, if no obstacles are thrown in the way.

COMMITTEES ARE TO MEET.

First Session of the Week Will Be That of the Ordinance Committee on Tuesday.

Council's committees will meet this week at the city hall for the purpose of preparing reports upon measures referred to them during the last session of the body.

The first of the meetings will take place tomorrow afternoon. This will be the meeting of the ordinance committee, of which Councilman Ellis is chairman.

HAWKES, THE OPTICIAN.

Those who contemplate the use of glasses should bear in mind not only our long experience and superior modern equipment for fitting, grinding and adjusting eyeglass lenses, but also our unequaled prestige among discriminating users of glasses throughout the whole south. Expert opticians in attendance. 14 Whitehall street.

Emanuel Cotton Growers Meet.

Swainsboro, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—The Emanuel county branch of the Southern Cotton Association held a meeting here Saturday and there was much enthusiasm shown in the work the cotton association has done and is doing. The cotton association, along with President Jordan and Secretary Cheatham, were highly commended for the work they had done for the farmers of the south, and an indorsement of the leak discovery and exposition in connection with the agricultural department was given. Judge Henry R. Daniel was selected as a delegate to represent this branch at the meeting of the Southern Cotton Association to be held in Atlanta on August 22. He will attend.

Great Crowds Attend Meeting.

Covington, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—Immense crowds are attending the religious meetings at Salem camp ground, 7 miles west of Covington, which began last Friday, and will continue through this week.

Many prominent Methodist ministers are in attendance upon the meetings, and the indications are that it will be the most successful religious revival in the history of Newton county. The attendance today was estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000, many people coming from the adjoining counties. The tents are all crowded to their capacity, but a hotel has been opened up on the grounds, and the homes of the good people of that community have been thrown open to the visitors.

POPULISTS TO MEET THURSDAY

State Executive Committee Will Meet for Organization.

It is Considered Probable That a Full State Ticket Will Be Put in the Field—Party Leaders Are Reticent on This Subject.

The state executive committee of the people's party of Georgia will meet at the Cannon hotel in Atlanta at 10 o'clock in the morning of August 17. The meeting has been called by the committee chairman, J. J. Holloway, and is for the purpose of outlining a policy for the party in the state campaign.

In calling the meeting Chairman Holloway urges that at least one man from every county in the state be present, as the occasion is an important one, and an invitation is extended to the populists of the state generally to be present and lend their assistance in this party council.

The exact purpose of the meeting has not as yet been made public, the party leaders stating that they did not care to discuss the probable action of the committee before the meeting of that body. It has been generally understood, however, that the people's party would not be inactive in this campaign, and the outcome of the executive committee meeting will be awaited with interest.

It is considered highly probable by many that a full state ticket will be placed in the field, and that a call will be issued to the members of the third party to throw all their support and give their votes to the nominees of the party for state house offices. As has been stated, however, the party leaders are reticent on this subject.

The call for the committee meeting, issued by Chairman Holloway, reads as follows:

"Each member of the executive committee of the people's party of Georgia is hereby respectfully requested to meet me at the Cannon hotel, in Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday, August 17, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of mapping out a plan of action for the coming campaign. At least one man from each county is urgently requested to attend.

"All populists who feel disposed are also cordially invited to be present and aid us with their influence and counsel.

"J. J. HOLLOWAY.

"Chairman State Executive Committee."

$20 COLORADO AND RETURN.

Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line.

From Chicago daily August 30th to September 4th, account G. A. R. Encampment at Denver. Only one night to Denver from Chicago and the central states. Two fast trains daily. Special personally conducted G. A. R. trains leave Chicago September 2d. Through without change. From Denver, numerous inexpensive personally conducted side trips afford opportunity to visit some of the most wonderful mountain scenery in the world. For itinerary of special trains, list of Colorado hotels and boarding houses, side trips, sleeping car reservations and full information, address
N. M. Breeze, Gen'l. Agt., 436 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

BIG REUNION AND BARBECUE.

Will Be Held at Stillmore for the Old Soldiers.

Swainsboro, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—There will be an old soldiers' reunion and barbecue at Stillmore, this county, on Thursday, August 31, which promises to be the greatest undertaking of the sort ever given in this section. There will be several prominent speakers present, invitations having been extended to Judge Emory Speer, Hon. John Temple Graves and others to be present on that day and address the people, 5,000 of whom are expected to be present. Elaborate preparations are being made, carcases being secured, platforms and stands erected, and subscriptions collected. A band from Savannah will be engaged, and it is fully intended to make it the biggest and most enjoyable gala day the old soldiers have ever had in this section of Georgia. Politics will be eliminated and the day will be given over entirely to amusements, recreation, fun and frolic.

VETERANS TO HOLD MEETING.

Irwin County Ex-Confederates Will Hold Annual Gathering.

Ocilla, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—The confederate veterans of Irwin county will hold their annual reunion at this place Thursday, August 17. The Cotton Growers' Association will also hold an important meeting here on the same date.

Ocilla will give an old-time Georgia barbecue to the veterans, and a general good time is expected. Various amusements are being arranged, such as horse races, automobile races, foot races, etc. A ball game will be played between the Americus and Ocilla ball teams.

Coast Line's Big Yards.

Raleigh, N. C., August 13.—(Special.)—The Atlantic Coast Line has purchased 100 acres of land at Rocky Mount, for the extension of its yards there, so that 5,000 cars can be handled. The only places in the United States with an equal capacity are the Pennsylvania yards at Altoona and those at St. Louis.

The Wonderful Medinical Value of Lemon Juice

is used to its fullest extent when compounded by THE MOZLEY LEMON ELIXIR CO. with other liver tonics, laxatives, aromatics, stimulants and blood purifiers, the whole making that ideal LIVER MEDICINE.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

More than ½ of a century attest that there are none

"JUST AS GOOD."

in permanently curing Chronic Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, Pains in Back or Sides, Loss of Appetite, or anything caused by a disordered or torpid liver.

It builds you up at the same time it cleanses the Liver and Bowels.

"ONE DOSE CONVINCES."

E. H. THORNTON, President. W. F. MANRY, Cashier.
H. C. CALDWELL, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEAL BANK

A State Depository.

Capital $100,000.00. Surplus $150,000.00. Undivided Profits $150,000.00 and 7,000 registered friends.

It is both Commercial and Savings and was established eighteen years ago. You are cordially invited to join this army of depositors. Begin saving with $1.00, interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum compounded semi-annually.

PLUCKY WOMAN SAVES A CHILD

Automobile No. 132 Came Near Having Victims.

A serious accident was narrowly averted yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the corner of Peachtree and Ponce de Leon avenue, when a big automobile, No. 132, dashed by, barely missing three persons, who were in the act of transferring from a Ponce de Leon to a Whitehall street car.

The three persons were B. C. Butler, his wife and the 7-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bennett. The party had just secured transfers for Whitehall street as the car came to a stop at the corner of Peachtree and Ponce de Leon avenue. A Whitehall car was waiting at the corner. Mr. Butler stated that just as his party was preparing to enter the car, automobile No. 132 came by at a rapid rate of speed.

The child saw the machine first, and screamed. Mrs. Butler caught the girl in her arms and she and her husband threw themselves against the side of the car. The wheels of the auto passed over the spot where the girl was standing, and brushed Mrs. Butler's dress.

Mr. Butler stated last night that the machine was coming at a great rate of speed, and that there was no warning of its approach.

An effort was made last night to ascertain the name of the owner of automobile No. 132, but it was unsuccessful.

Mr. Butler, whose office is in the Fourth National Bank building, stated that he proposed to enter a case against the owner, or driver of the machine this morning, and that he would push the case as far as possible.

The Show Ship of the Navy.

(From The Chicago Tribune.)

It is proper to remark at this point that the battle ship Missouri, by exhibiting its heels to the other vessels, becomes rightfully the show ship of the navy.

WILL DISCUSS HOWELL PARK

Residents of West End Will Meet Tomorrow Night.

For the purpose of discussing the proposed purchase of property in West End for a public park, residents of West End will meet Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in Caldwell hall, corner Lee and Gordon streets. This gathering is to be followed by a mass meeting in the center of the city later during the week. This meeting will probably be held in the Grand opera house, and will be attended by the most prominent men of Atlanta.

Residents of West End are very much interested in the purchase of the old Howell place. They desire that it be known as Howell park, in honor of the memory of the late Captain Evan P. Howell, who had done so much for the upbuilding of Atlanta, and particularly that section known as West End.

Some time before his death Captain Howell held an auction sale at his place, which is known as Woodlawn. The entire front yard, consisting of several acres of beautifully shaded land, was disposed of. Most of it was purchased by the neighbors of Captain Howell. These gentlemen now propose to dispose of their holdings either to the city or to the general fund for the purchase of Woodlawn for park purposes at exactly what they paid.

The meeting on Tuesday night will be attended by both the owners of the property and others of West End who are interested in making this permanent memorial to the memory of Captain Howell. Speeches will be made by prominent residents of the ward, and plans for the purchase of the property fully discussed.

EISEMAN BROS.

Entire Building—Six Floors and Basement.

Correct Clothing

For Boys and Gentlemen

at 1/3 and 1/4 Off

A record of the business shows this fact, that the stock has scarcely an error chargeable to oversight or flaw in goods.

It's a simple good-natured, straightforward expert and accurate service that men like.

We have at command the very best facilities in our own great factory. When you buy here you never have to pay the middlemen's profit. Our progressive methods eliminate it entirely. And we excel at every point—quality, style, variety. What more could be asked? During August we unload preparatory to starting a new season. Therefore, prices are reduced—generous, tangible, real discounts given on Clothing, Furnishing, Straw Hats, Neckwear, Underwear, Shoes, Shirts, Trunks.

Stocks and service are at their best.

EISEMAN BROS.

11-13-15-17 WHITEHALL ST.

ATLANTA——WASHINGTON——BALTIMORE

AGENTS FOR { Celebrated Hess Shoes, Stuttgarter Sanitary Underwear, Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear.

LIVELY SCENES SATURDAY NIGHT

Negro Cuts Bailiff---Two Negroes Injured---Many Drunks.

That portion of the city's population which imbibes to excess got on a jag Saturday night, and the police patrol was kept busy from 8 in the evening until 4 o'clock in the morning, hauling in the men and women who were too drunk to get home.

Early in the evening the police expected trouble before the night was over, but the great majority of drunks were of the plain variety and there were only two serious affairs.

Bailiff Jordan, of Justice Jones' court, heard a woman crying "murder" at the corner of Houston and Butler streets, and he went to her rescue. He found, according to the story told by the woman, that Walter Cheney, a negro man, had been guilty of a criminal assault. The bailiff undertook to arrest the negro, and a fight followed. The bailiff was cut on the hand and the negro was bruised about the head. Bicycle Officers Belcher and Arthur went to the scene of the difficulty and placed the negro under arrest.

Ben Armour and Jesse High, two negroes, had a fight on Peters street and High shot Armour in the leg and Armour cut High across the face and throat. Both were arrested. High had to have his face sewed up by the Grady hospital physicians.

New Homes in the West.

The harvest in the west is the biggest ever known. Farmers, mechanics and merchants are prosperous. There's a wonderful chance to start new homes under favoring conditions. Round-trip Homeseekers' tickets on sale 1st and 3d Tuesday each month at low rates. Write for free booklets, maps and information to W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M. C. & N. W. R'y., Chicago, Ill.

FEDERAL OFFICER ACTIVE.

Dr. Wertenbaker is Kept Busy Issuing Health Certificates to Travelers.

The government health office, which was established in the federal building Thursday, has been the scene of much activity, and Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker, who is in charge, has been one of the busiest men in Atlanta for the last three days.

A constant stream of people has been pouring in and out of the building seeking health certificates that they may travel in or through infected and quarantined districts without being molested by quarantine officers. Up to date nearly 100 certificates have been issued by Dr. Wertenbaker.

This does not mean that only 100 people have asked for them, for as many have been refused as have been granted certificates. Dr. Wertenbaker says he is entirely too busy and pressed for time to issue certificates to those who merely wish to travel in the state or go north of Atlanta, and he refers them to the city board of health.

The surgeon has established a rule not to issue any certificates on any one man's word. He must be corroborated by another party or must bring documentary evidence of where he has been for the previous ten days. The latter is preferred.

The health office is located on the fourth floor of the federal building. The office hours are from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon.

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Convenient Schedules Via Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For all trains, on each Saturday the Western and Atlantic railroad will sell round trip tickets from Atlanta to the following points and return, at rates named:

Lookout Mountain, Tenn.	$4.10
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Monteagle, Tenn.	6.55

Tickets good to return until Tuesday following date of sale. CHAS. E. HARMAN, G. P. A.

A Pertinent Question.

(From The Louisville oCurier-Journal.)

Havana has quarantined against New Orleans! Having conquered Cuba and exterminated yellow fever there, hadn't we now better conquer the United States?

THE NEW SUMMER GIRL IN CAROLINA MOUNTAINS

By Isma Dooly.

Asheville, N. C., August 11.—(Special.) More apparent each day is the appreciation of the people of the central south, not only of the resources that are attracting the attention of promoters from all parts of the world, but of the remarkable climatic advantages, and the beautiful mountain scenery dotted here and there by palatial homes that each day increase in numbers and in their elaborate detail are becoming more and more in style like those far-famed country homes of old England.

They are so built as to be ideal summer retreats, while every arrangement is made for their adequate heating during the cold season, making the winter house party now one of the features of life, among the owners of these North Carolina estates.

A trip through the mountains a clear day moves even the enthusiast over the scenery of the far west, or that of the old country, to concede to Carolina scapes of mountain scenery unrivaled in grandeur.

The mountains are enriched by a foliage and flora that now make them one glorious panaroma, illumined by sunsets, verily enthrall the lovers of nature's art.

Driveways wind about the mountains connecting one favored resort with another and reviving again among the gentlemen of the south the long horseback rides and similar sports of out-of-door life.

Smart road traps with bright parties are nothing daunted by distances and even the automobile is daring to try its power of locomotion along these same roads.

Here at Asheville, at the old Hot Springs not far away, and over at Lake Toxaway, summer gayety is at its height, and the pretty summer girl is playing the same havoc with cavalier hearts that her grandmothers did before her.

She is more charming this season than ever, and is in many ways like the summer girl of yore who was not trying all the sports the men ventured, but is rather settling down to her own domain.

True she is a wholesome, healthy picture on the golf links, a lithe, graceful figure at tennis, and she takes long horseback rides, and drives her own traps, but she is not rolling her sleeves so high, her skirt is not so ultra short, and she doesn't walk as heavy as did that type of two or three years ago, the type that prided itself on brown, muscular arms, a stiff mannish shirtwaist, and even a voice that savored of harshness and rather proclaimed an ambition for pleasures that threatened to put any but the professional athlete out of business.

This young woman was an extreme that probably modified the habits of the luxurious maiden of indolent tastes, who did not take enough exercise, who wore too high heeled slippers, and bedraggled lace trimmed skirts when she went for sentimental strolls. She still strolls, but the skirt is of graceful length, her low cut shoes are of sensible style, and her dimpled elbows are protected now by the long sleeves of a shirt waist softened in lines by the lace insertions and embroideries, through which the daintiest lingerie shows.

Her hat is the shape, too, that is not so stiff brimmed she can not look coyly from under it, and the chiffon veil she affects is generally the shade that brings out more clearly the color of her eye than would any other, and prompts the victim of her charms to ponder the lines of that well known song: "Could you be true to eyes of blue if you looked into eyes of brown?"

There is no doubt that the return of this summer girl, more essentially womanly, accounts for the fact that the funeral dirge of a "scarcity of men" no longer resounds as it did at the fashionable resort. There was a time when it looked as if the code duello would have to be adopted to requirements of women, the silver ratio of 16 women to 1 man being that making life miserable for more than one summer girl.

It was not the old question of how two men were going to fight it out about some one woman, but how some dozen or so women were going to settle it about one man.

But this summer's girl at Asheville, over at Toxaway, at Fairfield, and Hot Springs, has added tact to her attractiveness, and she her beaux so come that one does not have the chance to question whether or not another is "worthy of his steel," and as yet the summer girl of 1905, so continues the graces of the old, and the charms of the new that she is queen of a sort of Utopian court, where her vassals surround her in good comradeship, rather than in rural spirit, ready to brandish duelistic swords.

SOME SOUTHERN SOCIETY

WADLEY, GA.

Miss Folsome Perkins returned Thursday morning from Oakland, S. C., where she attended the Glover-Poland wedding.

Misses Annie and Sallie Mae Hines have returned to their home in Wrightsville.

Mrs. H. A. Ferrell left a few days ago for Millen, the guest of Mr. S. W. Palmer.

Mrs. C. G. Fulcher and Mrs. W. O. King visited Mrs. W. P. Bedingfield, a few miles out from Wadley, this week.

Mrs. M. Steinberg and children have returned from Macon. She was accompanied by the Misses Goldjar, of that place.

Mrs. S. M. McCloud, of Savannah, has returned after an extended visit to the family of Mr. S. L. Peterson.

Miss Claude Huff, of Wrightsville, is visiting the family of Rev. Mr. Duren.

Misses Sallie and Ada Brown, of Summertown, is the guests of Miss Folsome Perkins.

Mrs. R. B. Bostick and daughter, Annie Lou, of Savannah, are the guests of Mrs. Bostick's brother, Mr. S. H. Wilcox.

Misses Hanie and Lucy Sheppard returned last week from Isle of Hope, where they spent several days.

The Literary and Social Club was postponed Wednesday on account of the inclemency of the weather, and will be held at Mrs. J. N. Robinson's next week.

Mrs. W. J. Evans visited relatives in Bartow last week.

Misses Jessie and Laura Hauser returned home Tuesday after spending some time in Adrian, the guests of Mrs. Tom Jones.

BEUCHLER'S ICE CREAM, phones 2105

FORT VALLEY, GA.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harris and children leave Tuesday for a week's visit to Tallulah Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hiley are taking an outing at Minona Springs.

Miss Louise Greene entertained a number of her friends at Hcuser's mill last Tuesday.

Miss Bessie Woolfolk, of Montezuma, is the guest if her brother, Mr. I. W. Woolfolk.

Mrs. J. L. Long is visiting her parents in Perry this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Durden are visiting the former's parents at Cochran.

Mrs. R. L. Betts and little son, Edward are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Harris, parents of Mrs. Betts.

Miss Carrie Riley left Friday for Round Oak, Ga., where she will visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Withoft and children left Tuesday for Dayton, Ohio, to visit relatives and friends.

Mrs. J. T. Fletcher, of Columbus, joined her husband here Tuesday night. Mr. Fletcher is conducting the series of meetings at the Methodist church here.

Mrs. L. P. Gray and Mrs. J. L. Everett are enjoying an outing at Indian Springs.

Mrs. J. C. Slappey returned Monday from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Black, at Newnan.

Miss Dillie Creekmoore, of Jellico, Tenn., has returned home after a visit to the country home of Mrs. and Mrs. Roe Greene.

Mrs. O. G. Singleton and Lewis left Monday for an outing in the mountains of east Tennessee.

Judge John P. Ross, of Macon, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Everett last Sunday.

Mrs. J. L. Brown and children, Miss Pearl Everett and Pearl Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Flournoy, spent last week at Lithia Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Max L. James, of Fitzgerald, are the guests of Mrs. I. B. James.

Miss May McMillan, of Marion, S. C., is the guest of her brother, Mr. J. S. McMillan.

Rev. Charles A. Fullwood and wife of Miami, Fla., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Fullwood, at their country home.

Gaities at Borden-Wheeler Springs.

Borden-Wheeler Springs, Ala., August 13.—(Special.)—Crowds continue at this charming resort, and mid-summer gaities are at their height. Dancing is enjoyed, concerts are given every evening by Professor Pauli's orchestra. The air and outdoor exercises give guests an appetite that is generously and temptingly provided for by the manager. The cuisine is excellent. A warmth of hospitality is felt by all. Mr. H. A. Daniel, the able manager, knows how to run to suit people accustomed to the best surroundings. Among the late arrivals are:

From Atlanta—

W. H. Patterson and wife, P. O. Hebert and wife, P. D. McCauley, A. J. Orme, J. S. Owens, F. S. Cox, J. L. Dickson, Miss Davis, N. A. Gossett and wife, John E. Gossett, H. H. Milner, J. G. Gause, J. H. Cooper, R. M. Freeman and wife, Miss Emmie Ballew, Harvey Johnson, J. A. Sewell, M. T. Holhan and wife, Mrs. G. A. Howell, C. E. Currier, H. L. Johnson and wife, H. J. McDonald, R. W. Fickett, Mrs. W. J. Northen, Mrs. N. B. Northen, Miss Emmie Davis, F. C. Davis and wife, A. E. Thornton, Jr., D. M. Griffin, Mrs F. P. Heifner, Miss Leonie Heifner, Dr. J. B. Roberts, W. O. Stamps, E. M. Kirk and wife, Mrs. H. A. McLellan, Mrs. M. L. Kirkland, W. W. Draper, Fred Geisler, E. D. Richardson, J. A. Dunwoody, B. Patterson, Hugh Robinson, W. M. Roberts, J. W. Harlan and wife, John Drukenmiller, John J. Woodside, Jr., E. M. Roberts, A. Wright, Dr. J. M. Griffin, Miss Helen Good, J. C. Oglesby, Miss Laura Griffin, W. O. Brown, J. P. Reynolds, Anthony Murphy and wife, Lowry Arnold and wife, Mrs. W. O. Stamps, J. A. Smith and wife, E. R. Smith and wife, W. A. Spencer, W. M. Wooley, J. C. Goodbright, Anniston, Ala.; H. L. Horvey, Rockmart, Miss Adelle Allen, Anniston, Ala.; Miss Martha Sproul, Anniston, Ala.; M. S. Allen, Anniston, Ala.; M. C. Simmons, Conyers, Ga.; W. J. Hendrix, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. J. T. Zachry, West Point, Ga.; Miss Daisy Zachry, West Point, Ga.; F. M. Gadden, Gufford, Miss.; J. T. Norris, Cartersville, Ga.; W. H. Field, Cartersville, Ga.; Miss Willie Mills, Griffin, Ga.; P. W. Jones, Cedartown, Ga.; C. A. Collins, Cedartown, Ga.; F. M. Browne, Louisville, Ky.; W. B. Daniel, Macon, Ga.; M. V. McRibbin, Jackson, Ga.; J. S. Bailey, Newnan, Ga.; W. J. Gilbert, Dudley, Ga.; E. C. Wood, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. N. W. McBride, Rockmart, Ga.; Mrs. S. J. Fambra, Rockmart, Ga.; A. C. Henry and wife, Alabama; W. L. Edmondson and wife, Thomson, Ga.; Miss C. E. Sharp, Montgomery, Ala.; R. E. Boyd and wife, Birmingham, Ala.; Mr. Talburn and wife, Birmingham, Ala.; D. Rogers, Birmingham, Ala.; M. M. Collin, Fairburn, Ga.; Mrs. C. C. Parrott, Newnan, Ga.; Miss Mary Parrott, Newnan, Ga.; Miss Katie Arnall, Newnan, Ga.; Miss Coville Hardaway, Newnan, Ga.; Miss Neeley Hood, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Lucile Thompson, Newnan, Ga.; Mrs. B. F. Thompson, Newnan, Ga.; Miss Cecil Longino, Fairburn, Ga.; A. B. Settle, Jackson, Ga.; G. L. Agee, Macon, Ga.; A. N. Kendrick, Macon, Ga.; P. D. Phillips and wife, Finder, Ga.; B. W. Stewart, Jr., Gadsden; J. T. Bradley and wife, Carrollton, Ga.; Miss Fannie Gaston, Carrollton, Ga.; C. M. Walker and wife, Grantville, Ga.; T. C. Duzer and wife, Elberton, Ga.; G. W. Seguin, Crawfordville; R. E. Simms, Newnan, Ga.; Miss S.mms, Newnan, Ga.; Mrs. Lela Adams, Newnan, Ga.; Mrs. J. W. Booze, Macon, Ga.; Miss Julia Goodall, Macon, Ga.; B. L. Miller, Columbus, Ga.; Phil Lanier, West Point, Ga.; Nettie McDaniel, Dalton, Ga.; R. A. Field and wife, Newnan, Ga.; Mrs. C. Rumble, Gogginsville; Miss Fambrough, Boston, Ga.; J. E. Featherstone and wife, Newnan, Ga.; E. M. Mathis, Gadsden, Ala.; W. J. Driskall, Newnan, Ga.; W. A. Normon, McDonough, Ga.; J. A. Brigman and son, Georgia; Miss White, Dalton, Ga.; Mrs. Denton, Dalton, Ga.; G. R. Bradley, Newnan, Ga.; J. P. Palmer, Anniston, Ala.

An Amateur.

(From The Houston Post.)

"I'm never going on another fishing trip with Jinx."

"What's the matter?"

"He's a rank amateur. You should have heard the account of the trip he gave my wife last night. He queered me good and plenty."

"Told some whoppers, eh?"

"Whoppers nothin'! He told the truth."

"The Daylight Corner."



Today the "up-set price" on 139 Men's and Youths' Suits is just HALF the original. These Suits are all right, but last season's. We are offering all of our THIS SEASON'S fancy Suits for Men and Boys

At 33⅓% Discount

The same reduction applies to our entire stock of Odd Trousers for Men. Come in and see how little it costs to be well and stylishly dressed. Many shrewd buyers save money by taking advantage of our August Clearance Sale.

Eiseman & Weil,

1 Whitehall St.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The morning sermon at the Central Congregation church yesterday was delivered by the pastor, Dr. Frank E. Jenkins, his subject being: "Exalted Friendship." The eext was from Proverbs xviii, 24, "There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother."

Dr. Jenkins spoke eloquently of the beauty of friendship, stating that true friendship is stronger and more lasting than any natural ties of kinship. There are barriers, he said, that certain forms of love may not overcome, but friendship stops at none of them. Strong friendships may spring up between people of widely different character or condition of life. There are friendships between the old and the young, the literate and the illiterate, the righteous and the wicked—sex, nor age, nor any other circumstances are obstacles to fraternal fellowship.

The power of personal friendship for good or evil, said the speaker, is incalculable. Every one influences his friends and is influenced by them; the character and life of each bears the imprint of the other's influence; every friendship must either uplift or degrade. Thus may be seen the importance of forming proper friendships and the great responsibility that friendship imposes.

The discourse was concluded with a feeling reference to Jesus Christ as the friend of all mankind. He offers His friendship to every man and woman, every boy and girl, without reference to age or sex or wordly condition. His friendship lightens all burdens, brightens all sorrows and lasts through all eternity.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice and stations thereof for week ending August 12, 1905. Persons calling for mail will please say "Advertised" and give date. One cent must be paid on each letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Tinie Adum, Mrs L E Allen, Mrs Robert Andrews.

B—Miss Jannie Berry, Miss Baker, Miss Edna Brown, Miss Georgie Bone, Miss Lizzie Buncog, Miss Bertha Brown, Miss Floy Bishop, Miss Martha Bishop, Miss Brown, Miss Mabel Barton, Miss R Buerly, Cora Blair, Hattie Brooks, Mrs Baker, Mrs W A Banks, Mrs Sarah Blakney, Mrs Kate Waller Barrett, Mrs W B Brookshire, Mrs W H Bogan, Mrs L A Brogdon, Mrs Leah May Barge, Mrs Kattie Babgy.

C—Miss Sallie Campbell, Miss Sara Collier, Miss Cuafuala Collier, Muth Coker, Mrs Fannie Culton, Mrs A E Campbell, Mrs Maud Carey, Mrs Sallie Chevaller, Mrs Lillie Christfer, Mrs Chrole Cowan, Mrs Martha Collins, rMs Chas S Chambers.

D—Miss Mary L Dozier, Miss Maggie Davis, Miss Lula Dickenson, Rullie Dedloyed, Mrs T B Denims, Mrs W E Denson, Mrs Thos F Davis, Mrs Marie Donnell, Mrs Nettie Dusenbery, Mrs Mamie Dunlap.

F—Miss Eddie Fincher, Miss Sue Fisher, Miss Maggie Freeman, Miss Fairy Fortsome, Allis Fuller, Mrs Frazier, Mrs Carrie Forrester, Mrs F A Florence.

G—Miss Gizzie C Groves, Miss Ella Glopens, Miss Dawzie Gresson, Mrs C Gilbert, Mrs Sylvia Gresham, Mrs C L Green, Mrs Arthur Guson, Mrs Josie Gross, Mrs Rebecca W Grayson.

H—Miss Adell Hillard, Miss Mattie Harris, Miss Sallie Harley, Miss Flossie Hard, Miss Annie Huff, Miss ussie Harirs, Miss Manervah Hilderson, Miss Birdie Holmes, Miss Cora Hardin, Miss Lula Howard, Miss Nellie Hudson, Miss Josie Henderson, Muriel Hill, Mattie Hall, Ida Hill, Mrs Sallie Hamarp, Mrs Millas Henderson, Mrs Hood, Mrs Eliza Hardin, Mrs M S Hillman, Mrs Henry Hill, Mrs Jillie Huckaby, Mrs Lilly M Henderson, Ada Hughes.

J—Miss Dellar Johnson, Miss Rosebud Johnson, Miss Lillian Johnson, Miss Alice Johnson, Miss Linnie Jenkins, Miss Lela Jenkins, Miss Martha Johnson, Laura Jackson, Mrs Matilda Jones, Mrs Samuel Jenkins, Mrs Z T Johnson, Mrs Lizzie Johnson, Mrs Mattie Jordan, Mrs Lue Ella Johnson, Mrs C E Jones, Mrs Matilda Jones, Mrs Hager Jackson.

I—Miss Lillian Ivy.

S—Miss Mattie Shorey.

K—Miss Mattie Kilpatrick, Mrs. Kelly.

L—Miss R M Lucas, Miss Miller Lee Lumpkin, Miss Millee Lee, Miss O M Ledford, Miss Hattie Lipscomb, Miss Addie Lillian Lindsay, Miss Martha Lumpkin, Mrs Rose Lewis, Mrs Catherin Lofts, Mrs Lelie Little, Mrs James Lewis, Mrs J A Lawson, Mrs Frailie, Mrs Carrie Dow, Mrs J Lee, Catherine Lough, Mrs Eliza Loveless.

M—Miss Lizzie Moss (2), Miss M Morgan, Miss Lula Muslin, Miss Lillie Mcghee, Miss Grace Mewhom (2), Miss Clara Milner, Miss Aire McClum, Miss Mary W Moss, Miss Maud Muller, Miss Vera Louis McAlpine, Miss Laretta Marshall (3), Miss Lula Matthews, Miss Helen Moon, Miss Joe Marshall, Miss Lula Mason, Miss Celia Manley, Miss Fannie May, Miss Dixie McGee, Miss Mamie McCarter, Mrs Melie Mith, Mrs McCormick, Mrs W C Moore, Mrs Ida Mitchell—Mrs Lillie Miller, Mrs Mary Marry, Mrs Hermaan Von Mallyabee, Mrs J A Marshall, Mrs Lizzie Melledge, Mrs Amanda Moran, Mrs Mary Marlow.

O—Miss Perlie Oneal.

P—Miss Nettie Pickens, Miss Adeline Prager, Miss Hallie May Porter, Mrs W P Phelps, Mrs Mattie Pope, Mrs L W Patterson, Mrs Sylva V Pinlar, Mrs W M Pittman.

R—Miss Z Reagan (3), Miss Hattie Roillin, Miss Carrow Robinson, Miss Mary A Rowman, Miss C Reagin, Miss Elizabeth Ragan, Miss Annie Reignald, rMs L C Rame, Mrs Rosa Reef, Mrs Fannie Reese.

S—Miss Sallie Sterling, Miss Alice Stabinger, Miss earl Smallwood, Miss Ethel Steveson, Mrs R B Sizemore, Mrs W J Stewart, Mrs A P Sanders, Mrs Annie Solomon, Mrs J S Shipe Mrs Mollie tilwell, Mrs Caroline Stewart, Mrs Ellen Stokes, Mrs Hattie Snyder, Mrs W D Smith, Mrs Speer, Mrs M E Smith, Mrs Margaret Simmons, Mrs Catherine Sherman.

T—Miss Crynthia Tirney, Miss Mary Tyrrell, Miss Mamie Thatcher, Miss Cora Tomlin, Miss E Louise Turner, Miss Laura Teasley, Mrs Bettie Thomas, Mrs Marion B Tony, Mrs Harriett Thomas, Mrs Ina Tolbert, Mrs R B Turk, Miss Lizzie Thompkins.

W—Miss Lealer Wilson, Miss Ida Whitley, Miss Becky Wadington, Miss Mary Walters, Miss Lena Wilkinson, Miss Mattie Waker, Miss Mary Wilder, Miss Margaret Willingham, Lucy Williams, Mrs O E Watson (3), Mrs A J Wade, Mrs Jessie Whaley, Mrs Susie Whetter, Mrs O D Wheeler, Mrs Lizzie Wilson, Mrs J W Whitner, Mrs W A Whitner.

Y—Mrs L M Yancy.

MEN'S LIST.

John W. Arthur, John Atchinson, J C Alexander, W Aureal, R L Ashfield, Mr Archy, Dr B F Alders, Charlie Avery.

B—J E Baird, Ed Barnette, J D Baize, Louis Brown, Tom Butler, H O Bailey, Harry Briggs, Ed Britt, Simon Bonnell, E J Boswell, H C Baker, H B Bender, Buford Bailey, S Blanchard, E H Bowman & Co, Edgar Barrett, Luscious Brown, John P Burke, Edward Buckman, Tom Blockton, Marshal Burke, Oscar Bussey, L J Blackman, L C Bell, Handy Bryant.

C—J E Cloyd, Luther Comfort, C M Chatman, Arthur Chisholm, W E Carleyou, C O Chambless, E S Center, W P Cheatham, John Connor, Fone Crumpley, Augustus Cloud, J E Carter, Fred Culley, Hubbard Comer, Romie Cunningham, W C ook, Arthur lark, J B Clements, S H Calloway, Scott Carithers, Hubert Charlton, Professor Carl H Coffee.

D—David Dickson, W F Delke, D L Dial, John Dickson, Marion Davis, C R Durham, P H Dillon, E Dame, Hilliard Dixon, John Davis, James Dorsey, R L Dorsey, R L Dedge, Robert Driskell.

E—Dr Webster P Ezzard, A C Etemart, Willie Everett, J A Evans, Frank A Everett, B H Eberhart.

F—R W Fickett, Jr., J M Frankel, J R Furman, S L Fremont, Edward Fortune, G H Fuller, L C Farless.

G—John Gholstin, C A Geiger, M D., John E Greene, Lucy Graddy, A G Gatlin, B L Gear, Ben Greene, Arthur Grison, Sam Gabriel, W A Glover, M. D., Sammie Gomillion, L T Grimshaw.

H—W R Hendrix, George Huston, J E Herron, D Mills Hoke, D M Hendrix, H T Hayes, Monroe Hill, Early Hase, Marry Holland, Dock Hardy, W T Houston, Henry Horen, E M Hanson, W M Hitt, Joseph T Holland, James T Horton, Charles Holden.

J—Bert Johnson, Ivins R Jones, Henry Jackson, Jule Johnson, J E W Jewel, William Johnson, O F Jones, Will Johnson, Mr Johnson, Henry Jackson, Isaac Jenkins, Robt J Jones, J R E Johnson, R Conrad Jones.

K—Jess Kirsch, J Kloff, Watt Keltey, Morris Ketcham, Jr.

L—J L Lewis, Sony Lee, Mr Lemmons, Pink Limberger, Arthur Lester, Daniel Lee, C C Linn, Daniel us, A J Litchenstein, J Looney, H L Lang.

M—H Moore, Fred Morris, E D Momen, D T E Miller, Frank Martin, O A Mathews, Phil Matheks, M H Milton, J T Mullins, Ben Miller, Jno .. Maines, Rev A S Main, James Monon, Robt A Morrison, George G Morris, J B Medlock (M D), Joe McEver, R M Mcmakin, Manuel cClinton, Dixie McGee, Lance McGee, Jno J McCraig.

N—Henry B Nelson, Elbert Neal, Albert North.

O—T W Oliver, Walter Ondell.

P—Mayhem Perry, J M Payne, J W Pyne, Emory Phillips, J L Prible, Scott Powers, S C Parsons, Jesse Poats, W T Parkey, Tom Phibbs, James Perry, J H Peavey, Early Presley, W E Parker, Lewis Parsons.

R—R B Redbert, J L Richmond, W D Reaves, Fred Robertson, Clemie Rhodes, Bert Reese, Henderson Riching, Charlie Randles, J B Reynolds, Warren Reid.

S—Howard Shultz, W M Stuart, J H Stokes, Walter Salm, E F Smoot, Emmett Short, Jim Simmons, W L Sealey, Jimmie Smith, William E Sewell, Fred Sisons, Geo U Speer, P C Simmons, Worley Smyth, Olive M Spier, Joel Sadler, Melvin B Salmon, Bonjie Smith, T J Sheppard, P M Samoak, Tom Satterwhite, J M Shaw, Scott Sell.

T—Sam Thompson, Johnnie Thomas, J J Tallman, Rev I L Thomas, Gresham Tupper, Ollie Tarpin, Judge T M Twiggs, James Touchstone, John J Terrell, J L Turner, W R Tollerson, J T Tillman.

V—Kline O Varn, Niclen Vogindam.

W—Walter Wooten, W C Wise, J A Wolfe, Gordon Warde, Henry Walker, J E Watts, R R Walton, Rev William Walter Walker, Burney Wilson, Jacob Wolfe, M F Word, Rev W B Williams, E V T Williams, S H West, Joseph Wild & Co., Earl R Wilkinson, Jodie Webb, J T Weems Co., W C Westor, L W Williams, Ruben Williams, Kid Wiley.

Y—John Young, M N Youngblood.

Miscellaneous.

Atlanta Stock Yard Co., Atlanta Consolidated Portrair Co., Atlanta Wall Paper Co., The Bankers' Union, Atlantic Oculist Co., Baker Bottling Works, The Coleman Co.

Stations.

STATION A, ATLANTA, GA.,
Located near Corner Gordon and Lee streets, West End.
LADIES' LIST.
Miss Ida Jackson.
MEN'S LIST.
C J Bowen.

EDGEWOOD STATION, ATLANTA, GA.,
Located near Corner Decatur Road and Mayson's Crossing.
LADIES' LIST.
Mrs Mae Hudson, Miss Lora Ruse.

FORT McPHERSON, ATLANTA, GA.,
Located directly opposite to entrance Fort McPherson.
LADIES' LIST.
Miss Edna Auschind, Miss Tennis Spencer.
MEN'S LIST.
S J Crump, Julius C Vincent.

SOUTH ATLANTA STATION, ATLANTA, GA.,
Located near junction of Jonesboro and McDonough roads.
LADIES' LIST.
Mrs Sallie Berth.

WOODWARD STATION, ATLANTA, GA
Located at 808 Marietta street.
LADIES' LIST.
Mrs Estella Jomer.
MEN'S LIST.
S E Peacock.

To insure prompt delivery of your mail, have same addressed to street and number, R. F. D. number or station.

E. F. BLODGETT, Postmaster.

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(Established for Reputation.)

Everything that's Appetizing. Wholesome Food. Experienced Chefs. Competent Service. MODERATE PRICES.

Silverman Catering Co.,

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Progressive Methods——Moderate Prices

Commend themselves to thoughtful, intelligent buyers. A profuse array of Summer Novelties, Combs, Hat Pins, Festoons, Bracelets, Waist Sets, Stick Pins, Neck Chains, Lorgnettes, Crosses.

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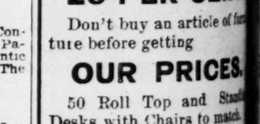
Best Set of Teeth, Guaranteed to Fit, for only..... $5

Gold Crowns...$4

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All other work at reduced prices. Lady attendant. Bell Phone 1176.

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A woman can't be suited with brooches because their assortment is endless, and ours have the distinction of individual and artistic selection.

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500 Elegant Furniture Samples at Less than Factory Prices.

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25 PER CENT.

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Correspondence invited: Samples and estimates sent on application.

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Atlanta's Largest Retail Store.

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GOLD
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CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
16 Whitehall, Century Bldg., on Trinity

An Ounce of Prevention.

(From The Baltimore American.)

Editor—Smith?

Sub-editor—Yes?

Editor—Here's an order from the proprietor. He's prostrated by the heat and must have a more moderate temperature. Sit down and write a story about the excessive heat, so that when the weather will be 50 degrees cooler than it is now.

Order Your Fall Shirts



Our custom shirt department is ready with an immense stock of new imported shirtings for fall wear.

Styles are the handsomest we have ever shown— and values the greatest.

Our Parisian cutter is one of the best in the country and our shirtmakers are skillful experts.

We guarantee fit, quality, value —absolute shirt satisfaction, in fact.

Shirts to Order

$21 to $75 Dozen

The Reduced Price Sale of Summer Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear and Straw Hats continues.

Daniel Brothers Co.,

45-47 Peachtree. Opposite Walton St.

1¢ A Plate



ICE CREAM

With one quart of milk and a package of Jell-O Ice Cream Powder you can make two quarts of the most delicious Ice Cream in 10 minutes.

You need no eggs or flavoring. Four kinds, Chocolate, Vanilla, Strawberry, and unflavored 2 Packages 25c at Grocers or by mail—when ordering by mail give name of grocer.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Leroy, N. Y.

Nat Kaiser

Confidential loans on valuables. Bargains in unredeemed pledges. 74 Decatur St., Kaiser Building.

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ALL CHRONIC DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN
Successfully Treated
NOT A DOLLAR NEEDED UNTIL CURED
DR. KING MEDICAL CO.
Cor. Marietta and Peachtree Sts., No. 7 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
IF CAN'T CALL, WRITE.

DOUBLES PLAYED THIS AFTERNOON

Challenge Match in Doubles Scheduled for Today.

Elliott and Post Will Play Rodgers and Rodgers This Morning for Right to Meet Thornton and Grant.

The big South Atlanta States Tennis tournament is nearing an end.

This morning Rodgers and Rodgers, of Nashville, Tenn., will meet Elliott and Post, of New Orleans, for the right to play Thornton and Grant in the afternoon for the cup in doubles.

The Rodgers and Rodgers have been playing the greatest kind of tennis recently, and Elliott and Post have been doing splendid work themselves.

The match this morning at 9:30 o'clock should be one of the best of the tournament. Another pretty match which will take place at the same time will be the match in the consolation, between Grant, of Atlanta, and Phelps, of New Orleans.

In the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock the winner of the Rodgers-Rodgers and the Elliott and Post match will meet the Brothers, Thornton and Grant.

Thornton and Grant have been practicing a great deal during the tournament, and are in good shape for their match this afternoon, but the challengers will probably have the advantage of being in better form.

The big tournament this year has been the most successful ever held in Atlanta, and all officers of the Southern Lawn Tennis Association are greatly pleased with the work done.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Even Break in Chicago.

Chicago, August 13.—The first game today was a great pitchers' battle. In the second Chicago batted the ball all over the field and won as they pleased. Attendance 12,500.

FIRST GAME.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Chicago ..... 100 000 000—1	4	0	
Brooklyn ..... 000 000 101—2	6	0	

Batteries: Reulbach and Kling; Scanlan and Bergen. Time, 1:40. Umpire, Klem.

SECOND GAME.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Chicago ..... 013 440 03x—15	17	0	
Brooklyn ..... 000 000 001—	1	6	6

Batteries: Weimer and Kling; Jones, McIntyre and Ritter. Time, 1:40. Umpire, Klem.

Cincinnati 7, Boston 2.

Cincinnati, Ohio, August 13.—The Cincinnatis and Bostons were to have played a double-header here this afternoon, but rain interfered. Cincinnati won the first game largely through the errors of Boston. Attendance, 10,355.

FIRST GAME.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati ..... 200 401 00x—7	7	5	
Boston ..... 000 000 200—2	9	3	

Batteries: Cheeh and Street; Willis and Moran. Time, 1:52. Umpire, Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

Score:	R.
Cincinnati ..... 301 0—4	
Boston ..... 010 2—3	

Game called in fifth account of rain.

Even Break in St. Louis.

St. Louis, August 13.—St. Louis and New York broke even today, the visitors pounding Egan unmercifully in the first game. Ames lost control in the second and the Cubs won easily. Attendance 15,500.

FIRST GAME.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis ..... 000 000 100—	1	6	1
New York ..... 012 002 410—10	18	0	

Batteries—Egan and Leahy; Elliott and Bowerman. Time 1:40. Umpire Johnstone.

SECOND GAME.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis ..... 000 100 40x—	5	10	2
New York ..... 000 000 000—	0	4	0

Batteries—Grady and McFarland; Ames and Bowerman. Time 1:45. Umpire Johnstone.

Vanderbilt's Horse Won.

Paris, August 13.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Bengal today won the Salon stakes at De Auville.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Louisville—Louisville 7; St. Paul 5.
At Louisville—Louisville 5; St. Paul 1.
At Columbus—Milwaukee 7; Columbus 4.
At Toledo—Toledo 11; Kansas City 4.
At Toledo—Toledo 6; Kansas City 2.

EARL KISER IS RESTING WELL.

Lost Leg, But Will Probably Recover, Physicians Says.

Cleveland, O., August 13.—Earl Kiser, the automobile racer who lost his left leg as the result of an accident to his machine at the Glenville race track here yesterday, is resting comfortably at the hospital. His physician pronounces him well satisfied with the progress which Kiser is making and stated today that he would recover unless unforseen complications set in.

In the Dark Ages.

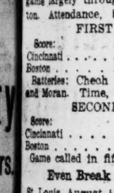
(From The New York Sun.)

William the Conqueror had just started the Domesday Book.

"Good to think," he moaned, "I didn't charge them a cent to get in it."

Looking at his empty coffers, he sighed for modern improvements.

DOCTOR KING

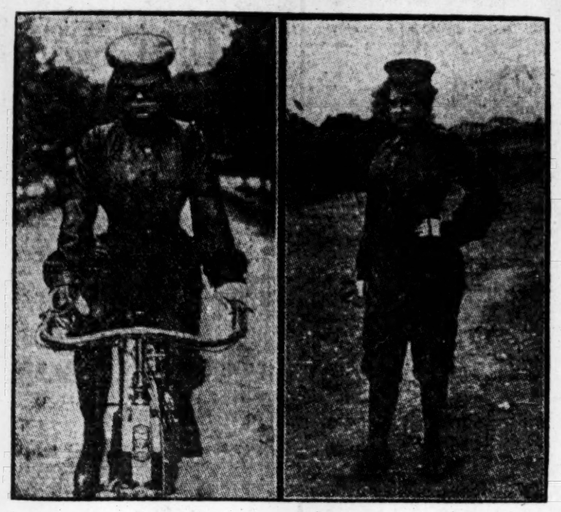


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Varicocele,
Stricture,
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Piles,
Kidney and
Bladder Trouble,
Private Diseases

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dential loans on valuables.
gains in unredeem Diamonds.
Decatur St., mball House.



"A Thing of Beauty?" The Costume for Women Motor Cyclists Which Has made Its Appearance in Berlin.

Motor-cycling has down to the present time been almost, entirely denied to women on account of the costume difficulty. This has now been overcome by an ingenious German outfitter, who has produced the "confection" shown in the accompanying photographs. Whether the dress will help to popularize the motor-bicycle among women remains to be seen, but it is probable that the introduction into England of either the woman motor-cyclist or this striking costume would not be unanimously welcomed.

ATLANTA TEAM GOES ON ROAD

Firecrackers Will Open in Birmingham This Afternoon.

Southern League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New Orleans	93	67	26	.720
Birmingham	96	51	45	.531
Shreveport	91	48	43	.527
Memphis	91	48	43	.527
Atlanta	94	48	46	.511
Montgomery	89	43	46	.483
Nashville	95	44	51	.358
Little Rock	83	27	56	.325

South Atlantic League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Macon	93	60	33	.645
Savannah	97	58	39	.598
Jacksonville	97	51	46	.526
Augusta	97	46	51	.474
Charleston	93	38	55	.409
Columbia	96	33	63	.344

American League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	94	56	38	.596
Chicago	91	52	39	.571
Cleveland	96	54	42	.562
New York	91	48	43	.528
Boston	92	48	44	.522
Detroit	99	47	52	.475
Washington	95	38	57	.400
St. Louis	96	34	62	.354

National League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	105	74	31	.705
Pittsburg	103	65	38	.631
Chicago	107	61	46	.570
Philadelphia	103	58	43	.563
Cincinnati	106	56	50	.524
St. Louis	109	41	68	.376
Boston	106	35	71	.330
Brooklyn	103	32	71	.311

Games Played Today.

Atlanta in Birmingham.
Memphis in Chattanooga.
New Orleans in Little Rock.
Nashville in Montgomery.

The Atlanta baseball team will leave Atlanta this morning for a short trip of three days to Birmingham, where three games are scheduled to be played.

Jordan's team has had poor luck with the Barons in Atlanta, and the Atlanta manager hopes to have better fortune on the road than at Piedmont park.

The team has been playing the slowest kind of ball ever since the second day with Montgomery. Atlanta won the first game of the double-header by Montgomery's errors, especially by the errors of Olding at short, but in the next four games played the Atlanta club had no chance to win.

Physically, the team is in good shape. Fox is the only man out of the game on account of injuries. His finger was hurt in the second game of the double-header with the Barons, and he may be off the team for several weeks. Everybody else will be taken to Birmingham.

RAG LOOKS HIGH.
Panamas and old hats cleaned, reshaped. BUSSEY, 28½ Whitehall street.

A GIRL CAPTAIN OF SCHOONER.

Though Convent Bred, She Handles Cargo of Brick as Well as a Man.

(From The New York Evening Telegram.)

Captain Clara Rose, convent bred, 17 years old and as lively as any Vassar girl that ever chased a basket ball, arrived in the Manhattan brick market a few days ago with another cargo of bricks, consigned to John B. Rose & Co., 640 West Fifty-second street.

"Where you want these bricks now? And talk fast!" called a girl's shrill voice as the schooner Sarah Waples came alongside the brick market in the North river at the foot of Forty-second street.

"Put 'em in the subway," said a man on the dock as he viewed Captain Clara Rose at the wheel giving orders to her crew ofmen.

Clara Rose alwas creates a sensation when she strikes the market now. This is her fifth trip.

Captain Clara Rose was born in Stony Point on the Hudson, where the schooner comes from. Her folks have been hauling brick from Haverstraw and Stony Point for years. The girl was born in a little cottage near the river.

Her father and mather wanted her to stay away from the brick business and they gave her a convent education. But she liked the water and the business, and the opportunity to take command of the schooner appealed to her, and as soon as she graduated she took up the life. It is rough and hard, but she likes it and she does so well her folks let her handle the schooner and attend to all the business.

She is as good a business woman as she is a navigator, and since she became the skipper of the Sarah Waples the schooner has all she can do.

There is from $500 to $800 in each trip and Miss Rose figures that she can make a fortune in this business in about helf the time she could at any of the other lines of work open to the college or convent bred girl of today.

She is not afraid of work, and during this hot weather, when it is hard to get brick handlers to work at loading or unloading the schooner, she and her mother jump in and toss bricks by the hour. There is no man in the market who can handle more bricks per hour than Captain Rose or her mother.

MEMPHIS TAKES HITTING MATCH

Suggs Was Knocked Out of Box in Seventh Inning.

Memphis, Tenn., August 13.—Both teams batted the ball today. Suggs was knocked out of the box in the seventh inning, and Brown, who succeeded him, did not allow the visitors a hit. Attendance, 2,000.

Score:

LITTLE ROCK—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Blake, ss	4	2	2	3	1	1
Gardner, lf	5	1	2	1	0	0
DeArmond, 3b	3	0	1	4	1	0
McCann, rf	5	0	1	5	0	0
Gear, cf	4	0	0	2	0	1
Taylor, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bender, 2b-c	5	1	0	2	1	1
Accorsini, 1b	4	1	1	5	1	0
Garvin, c	2	0	0	2	0	0
Watt, 2b	2	1	1	0	2	0
Guese, p	4	1	2	0	1	0
Totals	38	7	10	24	8	4

MEMPHIS—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Duffy, cf	5	1	1	5	0	0
Beecher, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1
Gannon, 1b	4	1	1	7	1	0
Dungan, rf	4	1	3	2	0	0
Alexander, lf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Walters, 2b	4	1	1	3	3	0
Tamsett, ss	4	2	2	3	2	0
Hurlburt, c	4	1	1	2	0	0
Suggs, p	4	2	2	2	1	0
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	10	13	27	8	1

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Little Rock ... 000 001 330—	7	10	4
Memphis ... 120 030 40x—10	13	1	

Summary: Two-base hits, Accorsini, DeArmond, Guese, Hurlburt, Dungan; home run, Suggs; stolen bases, Gardner, DeArmond, Beecher, Dungan (2), Alexander (2), Tamsett; bases on balls, off Guese 2, off Suggs 2; hit by pitcher, Beecher, Dungan, Blake (by Suggs); hits off Suggs 10; time, 1:50; umpire, Pfenninger.

FOR NANCY HANKS' GRAVE.

A Disagreeing Commission Caused Delay in Beautifying the Spot.

(From The Indianapolis News.)

The News recently published an article by a staff correspondent, setting out the neglected condition of the grounds surrounding the grave of Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln, near Lincoln City. The Rockport Journal has published a communication from Colonel J. S. Wright, of Rockport, in which he speaks of the neglected grounds, and that the commission that was to have placed the grounds in order and cared for them has done practically nothing. "Not a dollar," he says, "has been expended since the day of dedication; not a promise has been fulfilled; Spencer county is out for the grounds, and the organization has the money given for the improvement of said grounds, including the $1,000 given by the millionaire grandson (supposed to be Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago). Captain McKay, of Indianapolis, was treasurer of this fund. Spencer county tax payers hold that the deed to said land is void for want of compliance with promises made by the said Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial Association."

"The commission of which Colonel Wright speaks," said Captain Horace McKay. "is made up of members of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans and some other persons. Colonel Wright is one of the commission. The governor of the state is chairman of the commission. I represent the Loyal Legion and was elected treasurer.

"Considerable money has been paid out. My balance on hand as treasurer is $25.37. The neglect complained of has come because the commission has not been able to agree as to what should be done. The idea was to begin by doing something of a permanent character to be added to from time to time hereafter. The whole scheme as to what should be done has never been fully decided on. Some wished an iron fence about the place, others a stone fence, others a house on the hill. The governor should call this commission together and something should be done. The grave is in a naturally beautiful spot readily susceptible to improvement."

Governor Hanly says that Captain McKay spoke to him about the neglected condition of the Nancy Hanks grave, and says that he will call a meeting as soon as his other duties will permit.

An Automobile's Record of 86,000 Miles.

(From The Denver News.)

A record of 86,000 miles is what Edward Arlington, of New York, has made in his runabout automobile, in whish he arrived in Denver from Omaha Tuesday on his way to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Arlington has put up here for a day or so, but will soon be off to add a few more thousand miles to the history of the machine he is running, which is in perfect condition so far as its machinery is concerned.

He bought the machine in New York. He made thirty-three trips back and forth in it to Chisago and several long pleasure excursions. From New York he went to Kansas City and then back again to Chicago and New York. The next long run was to Omaha, and he has just arrived in Denver from there.

In all these thousands of miles he has used but twelve sets of tires, and he has put up at about every large garage in the east. He will stop in Salt Lake o nhis way west.

reference to the Moroccan situation is

NORWAY VOTES TO BREAK BONDS

National Referendum Is Held on Question of Secession.

It is Reported That the Vote Was Unanimous in Favor of Dissolution of the Union Between Norway and Sweden.

Christiana, August 13.—The Norwegian people, in a referendum taken today, pronounced in favor of the dissolution of the union with Sweden with remarkable, though not unexpected, unanimity. Of 450,000 voters, 320,000 cast ballots. The difference between the total number of voters and the number of votes cast is attributable to absentees, such as sailors abroad and others who are out of the country at present.

The weather was favorable and there were scenes of the greatest enthusiasm everywhere. Thousands of women who did not have the right of franchise, signed petitions in the streets indorsing the dissolution. In Christiana and other cities the total population turned out, every one wearing long streamers of the national colors and pictures of Premier Michelsen.

One of the members of the cabinet said tonight:

"The result surpassed the most sanguine expectations. The next official step will be taken after the storthing meets on August 21, when the result of the plebiscite will be communicated to Sweden through the Swedish cabinet and the riksdag. The storthing will repeat the request that the riksdag declare the riksdag inoperative and the union dissolved. The storthing will also express a willingness to negotiate concerning the details of the dissolution. It is the earnest desire of Norway to conclude the dissolution amicably. Norway will never retract, but everything will be done to meet the wishes of Sweden in other directions. If peace depends upon demolishing the forts they will be demolished. Norway must remain a monarchy; the people do not desire a republic."

At midnight reports from 176 places show a vote of 95,935 for and 37 against dissolution.

WHAT TO DO IN HEAT CASES.

New York Health Board Sends Out Instructions in Different Languages.

(From The New York Times.)

The health board, to mitigate the sufferings of the tenement dwellers during the hot spell, is issuing circulars printed in several languages, describing the symptoms which are premonitory to heat stroke, or insolation, as the attack it technically called, as well as instructions for treatment. The classical symptoms are:

Pain in the head, a feeling of fullness in the abdominal region, nausea, a feeling of weakness, especially in the legs; vertigo, and dimness of vision. Surrounding objects may appear of a uniform color. In the majority of instances the color is purple or blue, but in some cases everything appears to be red, green or white.

If these symptoms, or any of them, appear in exceedingly hot weather, the person attacked should at once seek shelter and remain quiet until the seizure shall have passed. In more severe attacks with sudden onset, a physician should be summoned without delay. If none it at hand, the patient should be placed on a couch or bed, and the clothing removed or loosened. Ice should next be applied to the body, and especially to the abdomen, back and chest. At the same time, the body should be rubbed briskly to bring the hot blood to the cool surface.

A physician, in discussing cases of heat prostration said:

"Sunstroke, heat stroke or insolation, as these attacks are variously called, are not necessarily caused by exposure to the direct rays of the sun. A draught from a furnace may be responsible for the seizure, or it may come from the radiation of heat stored up in the earth, or in buildings of stone and brick, or from pavements and asphalt sidewalks.

"There are two classes of heat prostrations: First, the cases resulting from excessive exposure to heat in which the balance of the thermal mechanism is upset so that fever comes on, and which are called cases of thermel fever, and, second cases, in which the body temperature is lowered, and which are technically referred to as cases of heat exhaustion. The first class of cases frequently occur, but the second are rare.

"The treatment of the two conditions is very dissimilar. In the thermic heat cases, cold is applied, and sometimes the best results are obtained by bleeding. In heat exhaustion, however, hot applications must be used to bring the temperature back to normal. Hot baths must be employed and hot bricks and bottles applied to the body. The fact that the skin appears cool is no indication that there is heat exhaustion. The temperature must be taken to confirm the nature of the seizure. Those who have suffered attacks of heat exhaustion are slow to convalesce."

Why He Changed His Mind.

(From The New York Sun.)

AGates avenue car crossing the bridge during the rush period, crowded as usual, carried among others an elderly man seated and a haughty beauty of uncertain age standing. After the car had slowly and laboriously traversed the first stage of its Brooklynward journey the elderly man arose, and said:

"Well, I've had a seat over the bridge and now I'll give it to you for the rest o fthe trip."

"I should think it was about time," was the response, which startled those within hearing.

The old man was equal to the occasion. He had not stepped aside, and he sat down quickly, saying in a perfectly audible tone:

"I'm damned if I do."

The woman left the car at the next stop while the remainder of the passengers went their way rejoicing.

Fire Drill in Public Schools.

(Ralph H. Graves in Harper's Weekly.)

Protecting crowds from accidents is a problem of the cities. The averting of catastrophes in schools and theaters, at meetings and on excursions, rests with the lawmakers, the police and the firemen. There have been six school fires in New York during the last year. In none of them was there a death, and the only reported injury was a stumped toe. Under the law the public schools must have exits and hose stations a plenty, and there must be fire drills in each building at least twice a month. So thoroughly trained are the pupils that they drop everything on the instant, form in double files and march out. It takes two minutes to get 3,000 of them into the street. The signal sounds so frequently for drills that when a real danger arises the children never realize it, but go downstairs laughing and talking as though fires were everyday affairs.

At the Seashore.

(From The Detroit Free Press.)

"We don't hear much about the new woman these days, do we?" mused one of the veranda rockers.

"No," replied the one next to her, "and we don't want to. What we are interested in just at present is 'new man.'"



Corked or Tin Capped

Highest Praise

Budweiser

"King of Bottled Beers"

THE Scientific Stations for the Brewing Industry of Bohemia and Bavaria, attest that Budweiser is not only equal to the best Bohemian and Bavarian beers in all their properties, but exceeds them in keeping qualities. Budweiser is brewed and bottled only at the home plant of the

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
St. Louis, U. S. A.

Orders Promptly Filled by
Potts-Thompson Liquor Co., Distributors, Atlanta, Ga.

PROOF CONCLUSIVE

In December, 1904, an advertising campaign was inaugurated by The Eagle and Phenix Mills, of Columbus, Ga., the largest cotton and woolen mills in the South.

The object was to push the sale of "Kimono Outing," one of the mill's specialties.

The entire South was to be covered.

The Company selected for this purpose The Sunday Constitution, The Weekly Constitution and The Sunny South.

After Three Months' Advertising

On February 22, 1905, after about three months' use of these publications, Mr. J. D. Massey, treasurer of The Eagle and Phenix Mills, wrote The Constitution:

"It may interest you to know that during the first ten days of the current season we sold more Kimono Outings than for the entire year of 1904. We attribute much of the above result to the fact that your three papers above named, have carried our advertising each week into over two hundred and fifty thousand homes right in the Southern States, where our goods have the largest sale, and where our Mills are widely known."

After Six Months' Advertising

Under date of May 5, 1905, Mr. Massey wrote The Constitution:

"We have decided to change from Kimono Outings to other products that we manufacture, for the reason that we have already sold all the Kimono Outings that we can possibly produce this year."

They are now pushing in the same mediums the sale of Eagle and Phenix Perfect Ball Sewing Thread.

What we have done for Eagle and Phenix we can do for you.

Each paper is a salesman. We are 250,000 strong, and each week scatter over the entire South.

We go right into the homes and mingle with the family. They consult us while they show travelling agents the door. We have their confidence. Let us make your argument for you. We will make it again and again, and in the end we will sell your goods.

Let us talk it over with you.

THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

HARD LIFE ON TORPEDO BOATS

Then Men Live in Close Quarters and the Heat Below Decks Is Intense.

(From The Norfolk, Va., Landmark.)

Each of the torpedo craft carries a crew of from sixty to seventy men, and when one considers the size of the space in which it is necessary for these men to move about in operating the powerful yet intricate machinery and find sleeping space also, one must marvel at the life aboard a vessel of this class.

To live in quarters the size of an ordinary dry goods box is not the life that the everyday American cares to essay. To endure such life for hours at a stretch without sleep or food, and to stand exposed in all climates—such is life aboard a torpedo boat for officers and men alike. There is no discrimination; that is why one sees beardless faces and slender figures behind the conning towers when these long, three and four-stacked flyers run into port for coal and water at frequent intervals, which is necessary on account of their limited space for carrying these necessities. In the comparatively smooth waters of this harbor the torpedo boats look very much like the motor racers in disguise, but they are far from being the pleasure craft that the autoboats are, and they go where the helmsman of a motor boat would not dare to venture.

The ocean is the place to see the torpedo boat under way, and then life on board the craft can be seen in its true light. Stooping their bows into the long, green swells, the spray flying above the signal staffs forward and the solid green water washing the low decks continually, is but one picture of life on the rolling deep in a mere shell of a boat. In the harbor and when at sea in fair weather the torpedo boats run with hatches open, the commanding officer stands on watch clear of the forward conning tower and the crew lounge on deck, but when the little craft begins to roll and plunge in the seaway the hatches are closed and, barring the stumpy smokestack, the vessels resemble baby whales at play. It is then that the crew suffer most while at sea. All must remain below decks, or place themselves in jeopardy. To venture above while the vessel is plunging about the sea with decks awash would be extremely hazardous. Sometimes the Japanese steward will essay to climb along the deck from stern to the forward hatch with a smoking dish clasped tightly in his hands. He is in a race with the seas. If he reaches his destination forward he is lucky. If the seas get there first the fishes get the food.

In the event the seas overtake him then he has to scramble back to the galley and await another chance. This is an amusing incident of life aboard, to watch the steward essay the trip forward in rough weather.

Intense heat prevails below decks when the craft is under way, with hatches closed, and the humidity is one of the inconveniences to which the crew of a torpedo boat is subjected, and is one of the most objectionable features of life aboard the torpedo craft, as the heat is oppressive and fearful at times, with all four boilers under full draught, and ponderous engines throbbing and pulsating at full speed of perhaps 25 or 30 knots.

ALL PATROLMEN ARE INSPECTORS

Macon Chief of Police Issues Sanitary Orders.

Tubs, Tanks and Pools in Central City Will Be Abolished as a Measure of Precaution Against Possible Cases of low Fever.

Macon, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—An order issued by Chief of Police Granville Conner last night makes every patrolman of the Macon force a sanitary inspector, and it will be the duty of such officers to report all instances where conditions are unsanitary in Macon. Tubs and tanks of water and pools are ordered disposed of so that there will be no danger arising from this source. This precaution is taken in advance so that every preventative may be put into effect against the spread of an epidemic, should Macon have to deal with such.

The board of health has been devoting considerable time to the cleaning of the alleys, back yards and unkept places during the past two weeks, and extra forces have been employed for this purpose. The city officials have also given considerable time to this movement and within a short time Macon can justly boast of being a clean city.

Health conditions were never better in the history of this place, and while the health officers are priding themselves upon the records of the present year, they are not unmindful of the fact that close attention should be given to the unclean portions of the city.

Two Negroes Are Jailed.

Macon, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—Alfred Graham and Chester Harris, two negroes, were placed in the city prison this morning here under charges of thieving from a train at the union station. One was captured soon after the deed was committed and the other was run down by the police several hours later. The negroes are accused of taking baggage from the cars.

People May Elect.

Macon, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—An issue said to be brewing in the coming election of a mayor and twelve aldermen for Macon is the choice of the city treasurer, marshal, clerk and chief of police by the people. These officials are now chosen by the city council or appointed by the mayor. Efforts have been made to bring this matter to an issue prior to this election, but with little success.

Prominent citizens are discussing the election of the city treasurer, clerk, marshal and chief of police along with the probable candidates for seats in council and the outcome will be watched with considerable interest. In the event that this becomes an issue, there will be lively scenes at the election.

The citizens' city league some time ago presented a petition to council asking cooperation in securing civil service examinations for positions on the police force and fire department. Nothing has come of this petition, but it will probably come into play and this matter will also claim considerable attention among the new aspirants to office.

Sons of Veterans to Parade.

Macon, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—The Sons of Veterans are preparing to take a leading part in the parade at the fall reunion of the veterans of Georgia to be held in Macon. Captain Warren Mosely, who has charge of the parade, has not only made elaborate arrangements for the aged men on this parade, but he has also urged that the Sons of Veterans to take part, and his plans are favored. If these plans materialize one of the greatest parades seen among the veterans of this state in more than a decade will be witnessed. Fully 500 will be in line on horses.

Gamblers Are Stampeded.

Macon, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—A raid made early this morning by Officers Callaway, Simpson and Plunkett, of the police force, in an alley near the Dennard stables, resulted in a general stampede of negro gamblers. Five were captured and placed in the city prison. The negroes are all charged with gambling and will have a hearing before Recorder Nottingham tomorrow morning.

Dr. Smith to Preach.

Macon, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—Dr. Charles Lee Smith will probably be heard in all the leading churches of the city as rapidly as the appointments for Sunday will allow. He has been requested to speak at the Tatnall Square Baptist church next Sunday. This will be his first appearance before the public here.

Rev. W. H. Sledge, the pastor, is to be away for a month at his old home in North Carolina, and his congregation and also a large number of the leading Baptists of the city will take this opportunity of hearing the new president of Mercer university. He is already in Macon, and has begun active work.

Primus Sues for $10,000.

Macon, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—Isaac Primus filed suit against the Macon Railway and Light Company yesterday for the recovery of $10,000 damages, charging in his petition that his twelve year old son was set upon and severely beaten by an employee of the company.

No Damage from Rains.

Macon, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—In less than five days and nights the rainfall has been so heavy in this vicinity that farmers are in danger of suffering. One week ago scarcity of rain had caused great alarm, and since then rains have been heavy. No damage has been wrought thus far, but the crops have had thorough seasons.

Returned from Alaska.

Macon, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Mallary and W. A. Taylor returned yesterday from a long trip to Alaska and portions of Canada. These are members of the Macon stock company owning the Eagle river mining property in Alaska. Glowing reports are made of the wealth owned by this company in the gold mines now being worked by citizens of Macon exclusively.

Vacancy Not Yet Filled.

Columbus, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—J. Britt David has resigned as agent of the cotton census department of the government, in Muscogee county, and the vacancy has not yet been filled. E. H. Moore, of Upatoie, is a candidate, W. H. Blankenship, of Wynnton, may also offer. The appointment will be made by Director North, to take effect September 1.

COLUMBUS BOASTS MANY INDUSTRIES

Queen City Now Diversifies Its Manufacturing Plants.

Where Once Only Cotton Mills Were Seen, Are Now All Variety of Modern Establishments for Making Articles of Commerce and Trade.

Columbus, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—The diversification of manufacturing industries in Columbus in recent years is well illustrated by the fact that this city is now the show case center of the south. It was just a few years ago that Columbus had only cotton mills and iron foundries, although these lines of manufacturing were carried on on a large scale.

Today there are industrial enterprises of almost every character in Columbus, including show case factories, sirup refineries, barrel factories, breweries, fertilizer factories, cotton oil mills, bagging factories, box factories, clothing factories, knitting mills, wood working establishments, cigar factories, cotton gin factories, buggy factories, wagon factories, candy factories, etc.

The show case companies here were established only a few years ago, by local capital, and it is now claimed that they are the largest show case factories in the entire south.

Columbus has many millions invested in the spinning of the south's great staple, but the general industrial expansion here has been so rapid that cotton manufacturing is now only one item in the list.

Berry Goes to Atlanta.

Columbus, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—Walter H. Berry leaves tomorrow for Atlanta, where he accepts a position on the reportorial staff of The Atlanta News. Mr. Berry, who is a bright and popular young newspaper man, has been for three years on the staff of The Enquirer-Sun.

Political Pot Simmers.

Columbus, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—The political pot is beginning to simmer. J. T. Cooper authorizes the announcement that he will be a candidate for alderman in the fourth ward. It is understood that E. M. Seabrooks will be a candidate in the fifth. It is believed that before long two complete tickets will be in the field. There are already two announced candidates for mayor, with three other possible candidates, two of whom, at least, are earnestly considering the advisability of running.

Buhler Admits Bankruptcy.

Columbus, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—Moritz L. Buhler has filed an answer to the involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed against him in the federal court in which he admits bankruptcy. He denies that he committed acts of fraud. He says that the sale of his business at No. 1104 Broad street was not for the purpose of defrauding creditors, but to reduce his expenses and liabilities, and that the money so derived was paid to the Third National bank. He admits transferring a lot of land to his wife, but says the transfer was made a year ago. He admits delivering a quantity of goods to a certain party, as charged, but says the goods were shipped him on consignment and that under his contract he had a right to make the delivery.

A Still Near Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—Charged with operating an illicit distillery within 3 miles of Columbus, Charles Lowe, colored, was bound over to the federal court yesterday by Commissioner Brown. Browne claimed that he found the paraphernalia of the still while fishing on the river and took them home and used them in making "elderberry wine."

Launch for Singleton.

Columbus, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—The government has just furnished Captain J. W. Singleton, engineer in charge of the Chattahoochee system of rivers, with a handsome new naptha launch. This will greatly facilitate his visiting the different points on the Chattahoochee, Flint and Apalachicola rivers where improvement work is in progress. The boat was launched yesterday.

Devane Discharged.

Columbus, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—Frank Devane, a Marion county citizen, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Brown yesterday on the charge of illicit distilling, but the case was dismissed after being investigated. A still was found 400 yards from his house, but the evidence did not show that he had any connection with it.

POLICE CELLAR MUST BE DRAINED

Sanitary Chief Served Notice on the Police Chief.

The police board meets tonight at 8 o'clock in regular monthly session. It is believed the session will be enlivened by the water-filled cellar of the barracks again coming up for consideration.

A few days ago the chief of the sanitary department served notice on the chief of police department that the cellar of the barracks was a nuisance, and that the nuisance must be abated. As is well known, the sanitary chief has been making herculean efforts to get the city into a clean condition, and private property holders have been made to clean up from foundation stone to turret. He did not think the city government itself should be excepted, and he notified the police chief that the barracks cellar must be drained off.

The cellar has given the police department trouble for many years, and no one is more anxious to see it drained and kept dry than Chief Jennings. Time and again an attempt has been made to get the water out of the cellar, but as fast as it is drained off it flows back in again. There are three or four springs emptying into the cellar and as the excavation is lower than the sewer, the water cannot be drained off, and no matter how the place is cemented, the water seeps through.

The police board will doubtless wrestle with the matter since the sanitary department has declared that the health of the city is menaced if the cellar at the barracks is not kept dry and clean.

$543,620,297 EXPORT RECORD

All the World Is Taking American Manufactures.

Value of Exports for Fiscal Year Just Ended Largest on Record. Growth in Exports Has Exceeded Growth in Population.

Washington, August 13.—Statistics compiled by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor show that the exports of manufactures in the fiscal year just ended amounted to $543,620,297, as against $452,415,921 in the preceding year, $433,851,756 in 1900 and $183,595,743 in 1895. Of manufactures, the exports for the past fiscal year were "not only the largest on record, but are in excess of the combined exports of all articles in the centennial year 1876 and nearly $140,000,000 more than the total imports and exports of the country at the close of the civil war."

The growth in the exportation of manufactures is shown to have largely exceeded the growth in population. Out of thirty leading articles only seven show a falling off for the year, as compared with 1904. Iron and steel manufactures supply about one-fourth of the total exports, having been $124,727,921, as against $111,948,586 in the preceding year.

A conspicuous feature is the large increase in exports of locomotives to Japan, 151 engines having been sent thither in 1905, as against 74 in the previous year. Mexico and Argentina increased their purchases of American sewing machines. Copper manufactures takes second rank, with a total valuation of $86,225,291 in 1905, as compared with $57,142,081 in 1904.

There was an increase in the exportation of mineral oils, the third article in importance, of over 100,000,000 gallons, but owing to a fall in price the value remained practically stationary. The oil export for 1905 was 951,000,000 gallons, as against 847,000,000. The value for 1905 was $71,888,317 and for 1904 was $71,753,552.

Cotton manufactures present one of the striking features of the year's exports, having advanced from $22,403,713 in 1904 to $49,666,080 in the year just ended. The growth occurred chiefly in cotton cloth exports, $14,696,199 being the total in 1904 and $41,320,542 for 1905. To China there was an increase of about 400,000,000 yards over last year's exportation of 769,000,000, and the value of our cotton cloth exports to that country increased from $4,000,000 in 1904 to $27,750,000 in 1905. Japan was the only other country to show a considerable increase, the total being 16,000,000 yards, as against 4,400,000 in 1904.

Leather and its manufactures, fourth in importance in the list, showed an increase of $4,000,000, the total in 1905 having been $38,000,000.

THOMAS HAYNES AGAIN CAUGHT

Prisoner Broke Jail at Covington During Last February.

Covington, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—Thomas R. Haynes, a middle-aged white man, was brought to Covington Friday by Deputy Sheriff Tom Maddox, from Abbeville, S. C., where he had been since breaking jail here last February.

Haynes, who claims to be a brother of John R. Haynes, the alleged bigamist, now in the Atlanta jail, has had some rather strenuous experiences with the officers of the law during the last eight or ten months. Since taking up his residence in this county three years ago he has been charged with various offenses, from selling mortgaged property to burglary. Last fall a warrant was sworn out against him for disposing of his cotton crop which he had mortgaged to Albert Pitts, a negro.

After being placed under bond for this offense he skipped out, but was soon caught at Gainesville, where he had secured employment in a cotton mill. While being returned to Covington in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Cliff Nixon and Policeman Powell Skellton, Haynes made a daring leap for his liberty from a Georgia railroad train running at a rapid rate of speed. The train was quickly stopped and with the assistance of bloodhounds the prisoner was recaptured in a swamp near Lithonia.

Shortly after this Haynes, with three other prisoners, broke out of the Newton county jail by an ingenious scheme.

Nothing more was heard of Haynes until several days ago, when Sheriff Hay received a letter from one of the authorities at Abbeville.

His wife and eight children, whom he left at Abbeville, are said to be in comfortable circumstances.

Haynes went before Judge Capers Dickson, of the county court, today, and entered a plea of guilty to the charge of selling mortgaged property, a fine of $50 being imposed or the alternative of a six months' sentence on the county chaingang. It is not believed that he will be prosecuted on the other misdemeanor charges.

A Home for Aged and Infirm Printers.

(From The Era Magazine.)

Sitting in the foyer of the Post tavern at Battle Creek, Mich., and chatting in the easy, unreserved, sincere way in which he dispels conventionality, Charles W. Post told me he thought he would present the magnificent Phelps sanatorium, which he now owns, to the printers of the United States, as a home for old, infirm, needy members of the craft. And he added, with a show of appreciative candor, that it would be a fitting return for what the printers have done for him.

The Phelps sanatorium is a magnificent structure, sumptuously appointed and as well adapted to the object Mr Post is considering as if it had been built for the purpose. It stands of a promontory overlooking a beautiful valley, a crowning figure in a scene of surpassing loveliness. It would be an ideal home for worn out toilers whose only earthly reward would be a peaceful resting place when age or infirmity had disqualified them from further service.



That Man In Business

Who debars himself from the largest opportunities of legitimate trade-getting, is foolish, whether he does it through a false idea of economy, through a fossilized hanging-on to the musty, moldy ideals of out-worn standards, or through sheer blindness to his own interests.

To millions of people today the name "Telephone" is synonymous with:

Comfort,

Convenience,

Business-opportunity.

Strange, is it not, that there should be any who hold out against the freest, fullest use of so magnificent a utility? Don't you do it, Mr. Trade-Seeker. You will be standing squarely in your own light if you do.

Call 1300,

Contract Department

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.

THE PASSING THRONG

"A fly, that winged pest that infests our homes spring, summer and fall time, put a prominent Georgia solicitor-general out of business a few years ago, and, in my opinion, saved a man from the rope," remarked a well and widely known Georgian in a reminiscent mood at the Kimball last night, sitting at a round table about which were gathered a half dozen friends. "It was just like this—hang at fly!" he said as he switched one from his nose where it had been resting notwithstanding his frequent efforts to swipe it away. "I was attending a murder trial in a southern Georgia county, and the evidence was all in. The state opened with the solicitor's assistant, and two attorneys for the defendant had spoken. The evidence had all been against the prisoner at the bar. The speeches by his attorneys had not created a new hope in the breasts of the prisoner or his friends. The prosecuting attorney, he was one of the very best in the state, was upon his feet. He was known, wherever his name was known, as one of the best prosecuting attorneys in the state. He was conceded to be one of the strongest speakers in the state. His strength as a speaker was his ability to link consecutively his argument—based upon the evidence, as well as in his oratory within itself. A picture graphic and lifelike he drew and as he builded that picture he brought from its observers either smiles and laughter or solemnity and it might be tears at his will. He had been on his feet three-quarters of an hour. He had recounted the evidence upon which he based his demand for a conviction and was passing into that section of his address in which his oratory was his strong point. His crayon was giving finishing touches to the grief, the heartbroken, the sorrow-stricken wife and children, who had been "ruthlessly robbed" of husband, father and protector. The members of the jury were leaning forward absorbed in his every utterance. The entire audience was mantled in that silence which a real orator only can spread over his hearers.

"But just as he was reaching the climax, a great, fat, blue-winged fly camped on his nose. There that fly rested a few seconds. Between words the orator pouched his lips so as to blow his breath upward. The air from his lungs struck the fly all right and that fly soared away. But within a minute that fly dropped back in the same spot—if there was sugar there to draw it, I don't know. All the same it camped again. The solicitor tried the same trick, but that fly didn't move. Then he shook his head. But the fly winged away a few inches only to return quickly to his resting place. Making a fan of his hand he swished it by. The fly flew off, but was quickly back. By that time the jurors and nearly the entire audience has grasped the situation and smiles began to appear on the faces in that jury box. All the time that solicitor was talking right along, never for the second diminishing the force of his speech. While he had a subconscious knowledge that that fly was there, he did not show it. But, though he did not appear to know it, that fly was bothering him. And the next time he made a motion to drive it away it was an open hand swipe. That swipe was a death blow to the fly. It nailed that fly flat and lifeless on the apex of his nose. He didn't know it, but every one in front of him, and in front of him was the jury, saw that dead fly on that nose. Smiles, some of them broadening on a laugh, told that solicitor something had gone amiss. In some way he knew that the force of his argument had been broken, and he subsided. As he dropped into his chair and drew his handkerchief over his face that dead fly came under his observation. Looking at the jury he instantly read in their faces the story. That jury failed to make a verdict and on the next trial the prisoner came clear. I am thoroughly convinced, and others who heard that speech and saw the incident agree with me, that but for that fly that man on trial would have been given the rope."

"Quarantine work, one of the greatest works on earth when it is correctly done," said an attache of the national health office just opened in Atlanta, "has its commical features as well as its solemn features. When the quarantine work is in the hands of men who know what they are doing everything moves along with the smoothness of a dressing plane. But let that work fall in the hands of one who knows nothing of even the common rules of every day life so far as sanitation goes and it is the unexpected that happens. Take the present yellow fever scare, I say scare, for that is about all there is in it, for the reason that the governmental regulations properly carried out will soon extinguish the fever, as an illustration. Men competent for the work in hand go about that work in a quiet, easy way and bring about results desired without attracting the attention of the people generally. But let a man who knows nothing about the work be clothed with authority and he quickly becomes, I might say, the leader of a brass band. He thinks it is his first duty to acquaint all who come in contact with him that he is it. And in doing that, what might be called a tragedy in life becomes quickly a comedy. The vising of health certificates and the issuing of health clearing cards are small matters. It is the fumigation methods that bring about an acme of smiles to those who are educated to that feature of the work. It's a fact that health officers in Alabama, in Mississippi and in other states have made sulphur bonfires under freight cars, empty and loaded alike, for the announced purpose of killing mosquitoes that may have gathered in those cars in infected points. Anyone knowing the mosquito is conversant with the fact that that pest cannot live, at least he doesn't like a life where there is a strong breeze—such a breeze as a freight car skimming along at 40 miles an hour produces. I am willing to assert that a box car could be loaded with mosquitoes in New Orleans and that not one of those mosquitoes could be found near that box car at the end of an hour's run. I mean to say that every pest which has the yellow fever poison in his bill which he gathered in New Orleans would not be on that car an hour after the car pulls away from the Crescent City."

J. C. Loveman, of Dallas, Tex., one of the leading business men of the growing Lone Star state, is at the Piedmont, where he will remain several days. Mr. Loveman is accompanied by Mrs. Loveman and their daughter, Miss Ada Loveman, just budding into womanhood and who is for the first time within the state of her mother's nativity. Mrs. Loveman was born in Coweta county, but in her infancy her parents removed to Texas. That was twenty-five years ago.

W. W. Thompson, of Augusta, Ga., is among the arrivals at the Kimball yesterday.

"Press the ball of your thumb, the thumb of the right hand upon that ink pad," said Dr. Wertenbaker, national health officer now located on the top floor of the federal building, to an applicant for a health clearance card. "Yes, that's right. The card itself gives your name, your age, your longevity, I mean in years, of course, the color of your hair, the color of your eyes and about every other feature by which your right to this card can be show—. Ah, that scar is rare. Let's see."

And the national health officer bent his vision hard upon the card. He gave it a close study. Occasionally he glanced up at the seeker of the health card, all the time searching the imprint of that thumb upon the pastboard.

"A scar, yes a scar," he said more to himself than to his clerk or to his visitor. "A scar in the shape of a crescent. Rather unusual. I often find a scar in a straight line, a scar rugged and might say somewhat tattered. But these crescent scars are rare. I think this is the second one I have ever observed. Let's see. I gave a voucher to a gentleman once before who had a scar similar to this. I—"

"In Chattanooga about eight or ten years ago, doctor," broke in the patient waiter. "I wa—"

"Why, Brooks, old friend, I'm glad to meet you again."

Then for a minute Dr. Wertenbaker, the national health officer whose position in the medical and surgical work of the nation is accredited to Virginia, and E. C. Brooks, who has been on the road for a Richmond house for years, forgot everything except the fact that the University of the Old Dominion was the alma mater of both and that it was upon the campus and within the walls of that unexcelled, unsurpassed old school of learning their happiest days were passed.

John Dean Steward, deputy clerk of the United States courts, is now away from office and city on a three weeks' vacation. Mr. Steward's cable address, until he issues orders changing, it will be "Deast, Any Old Place." However the Atlanta postoffice has been instructed to send all letters addressed to John Dean Steward right on to Wrightsville, N. C., until further orders.

Congressman L. F. Livingston was chatting with a number of his constituents in the corridor of the Kimball house early yesterday when a tall man with dark hair and a fiery red mustache passed and gazed at him intently for a minute. "Uncle Lon" looked up and the two greeted each other with a cordial "Good morning."

The stranger put out his hand and as he grasped that of Congressman Livingston he said:

"Let's see, you are a soda drummer that I met in Memphis several months ago?"

Congressman Livingston's friends laughed, but the Georgia statesman did not crack a smile.

"No, I am not a soda drummer," he said dryly, "and I do not drink soda water."

"Well, if you are not that soda drummer you certainly are a dead ringer for him," insisted the stranger.

"My name is Livingston," said the congressman, rising. "I certainly feel flattered that I so resemble your friend, the soda drummer."

"Mine is Milton," replied the stranger.

The two shook hands again and separated, the stranger still unconscious as to the true identity of the double of his drummer friend.

"That's pretty tough on me," remarked Colonel Livingston, resuming his seat and conversation with his friends.

How it feels to sit in a modern Pullman while a pitched battle is going on with train robbers as audacious as those gentry ever were in the old days of stage coaching in the wild west was graphically described in a letter from a relative received by an Atlantan yesterday.

The letter was written by a lady, who, at the time, was traveling with her husband, and who had not, at the time of writing, fully recovered her nervous equilibrium, disturbed by her trying adventure. She was ill for several days following the attempted hold-up.

She and her husband at the time of their exciting experience were passengers from St. Louis to a point in southern Missouri, where the husband owns a ranch. They were making a flying trip to the west to spend a few days in the green fields as a respite from the heat, dust and noise of the city of their residence.

This was about ten days ago, and the train on which the couple rode was one of the palatial flyers that whirl through the western country over the tracks of the big lines to the Pacific. The entire surroundings of the passengers were such as seem removed by an impassable distance from the wild and woolly realms of road agents of the Jesse James type.

But midway between their destination and St. Louis the train came to a sudden stop in a lonely spot with no habitation to be seen at any point. Surprised at this, the passengers put their heads out of the windows to ascertain the cause of the stop. They saw some rough looking parties in angry discussion with members of the train crew farther up toward the engine. The strangers had revolvers leveled squarely at the heads of the trainmen, and these weapons were stretched down the length of the train with orders for all on board to "throw up their hands."

It hapened that, despite the modern surroundings and air of twentieth century refinement, several passengers were equipped with trusty weapons of as good caliber as those in use by the robbers outside. These weapons were speedily brought into play, and a resolute fire was opened up on the robbers, who replied in kind.

It was not long before one of the passengers gave a cry that rang out over the cracking fusilade. He plunged forward and fell in the car aisle, dead. In a moment more a woman screamed and threw a hand up to her shoulder. A bullet had entered there. But the men on the train eventually came out victorious. The robbers, whose attention was diverted by the firing from the train, were flanked and circumvented and finally landed in custody.

The train, with the murderous thieves aboard, rolled on to the next station, where the coroner of the county was notified, and the journey was delayed for over two hours, while an inquest was being held, and the passengers made depositions in regard to the incident that had proven so tragic.

"As soon as we reached our point of destination," continued the writer of the letter, "I took to my bed. The excitement was one of the most trying I ever passed through, and came very near prostrating me. I was too ill to leave for two days, and have not yet, by any means, recovered from the shock of it all."

The western sections of the country were under discussion in the Aragon lobby yesterday afternoon and a drummer who was present amused his auditors by describing his boarding house in a small Montana town, in which, he said, a few years ago he taught school.

"My landlady," said he, "had a son named Charlie, who lived on a ranch some miles from town. There were many things of prime importance in the conduct of the homestead, one being Charlie's six-shooter, the gift of his son and heir, who was christened in honor of his sire, and the other was the newly installed telephone.

"The fond grandmother, my landlady, as soon as the ranch telephone was installed used to call up her daughter-in-law several times every day, on many occasions the following conversation would take place, as we heard it echo in the hall of the grandmother's home:

"'Hello,' she would say, 'is that the ranch?'

"'Is little Charlie there?'

"'Well, bring him to the phone.'

Then there would be an interval of silence followed by some such conversation as this:

"'Hello, is that him?'

"A broad grin would overspread her face, a fond, proud, happy grin, and she would almost cry out with delight:

"'Pinch him now and make him cry. Oh, I hear him. The little darling. He will only be considered a baby once. Pinch him again now. Oh, I love him so! I could stand and listen at him cry all day long.'

"Sometimes, however, the operator at the central station were a bit slow in responding when the grandmother gave her signal, and then she would beat upon the telephone box with her clenched hand, as she gritted her teeth and glared at the unresponsive telephone.

"'Good heavens! Good heavens!' she would cry, 'there must be something up the pipes!'

"Whereupon we would say with a possible gravity: 'Yes, Mrs. M., probably a rat has crawled in them and you have to wait till he runs out again before you can make central hear you.'

Professor W. W. Driskell, of Perry, Ga., was in Atlanta yesterday, stopping at the Aragon hotel with Fred Hixon. Professor Driskell has spent the summer months at the University of Virginia.

Smallest Park in Massachusetts.

(From The Boston Globe.)

Somerville has perhaps the smallest public park in this section of the country and has dignified it with the name of Paul Revere. It is located at the summit of Winter hill, at the junction of Broadway and Main street.

It is nothing more than a small gore plot and can be crossed at any part in it by less than half a dozen strides. It is shaded by a single tree and is otherwise without ornament.

Actually the park or "parklet," as it is jokingly designated at the office of City Engineer Ernest W. Bailey, contains little more than 1,200 square feet. It was laid out of a piece of land containing about 1,400 square feet, which was purchased from the Rhodge estate.

The additional 200 feet which were included in the purchase have been thrown into the street. This disposition of the amount was made in order that the shape of the park might be circular.

The park was created in response to a large petition of Winter hill residents circulated a few years ago. It was the impression of the petitioners that if a park were laid out at the junction of Broadway and Main street some public spirited citizen would subscribe funds for an equestrian statue of Paul Revere to be located there.

It is conceded by every one that the park would be an ideal location for such a statue, as it not only marks the point taken by Paul Revere when he took his famous ride, but a more sightly spot could not be found. The public-spirited citizen, however, has not as yet materialized.

A Lady Returns Her Thanks

I have been an invalid for more than five years—but since I began using Smith's Blood Syrup, I have felt my old health coming back. I desire to thank you for the hope with which I am now filled.

MRS. ALICE HUGHES
Atlanta, Ga.

Wants Planted Here Grow To Big Results -- Try It!

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—All telegraph operators, members and non-members, to take my advice and pay no attention to advertisements appearing in various papers as being to employ operators for northern railroads. King Conner, "Strike Breaker."

WANTED—You to learn Byrne shorthand in Atlanta Commercial College, night day, night or by correspondence.

BARBER TRADE taught and position furnished for $17.50. We are making this special offer only for a short time. Atlanta Barber College, 110 Whitehall.

BOY AND BOYS wanted to learn plumbing trade, great demand for graduates, $3 to $5 day. Many complete course two weeks. Graduates admitted to union and master Plumbers' Association. Coyne Bros. Co. Plumbing Schools, New York, Chicago, St. Louis. For free catalogue address 239 10th avenue, New York.

WANTED—One bundle wrapper; experience absolutely necessary. Smith & Perkins, 250 Peters st.

WANTED—Men and boys to patronize the cut-rate Whiskeranium; shave and bobbe, 10c; best hair cut in town, 15c. No. 1 E. Mitchell st.

IF WANTING a position, let us tell you about these places; must be filled at once: Two stenographers to go to factory, $60; railroad steno, $50; 3 steno-bookkeepers, $40; 8 stenographers, $35 to $50; district manager merchandise company, $100; district manager old line insurance company; commercial teacher for college; also assistant state manager; real estate salesmen; furniture man; 1 steno-operator, $40 and board; shoe salesman, $40; solicitors, movers and many other places. GLOBE BUSINESS BUREAU, 417-18 FOURTH NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

WANTED—Three men to represent us in the south; guaranteed salary or commission; excellent opportunity for good men. Address Dodd, Mead & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—1,000 young men to equip themselves for traveling salesmen. Address the Essex Publishing Co., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—First-class plumbers; steady work. Apply by letter. Alf Wilby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

MEN TO LEARN barber trade; learned in a short time; 60 per cent paid after two weeks. L. C. Schelpert's Barber school, 34 N. Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. More demand than all other trades combined. Wages $12 to $20 weekly. Can nearly earn expenses before finishing. Few weeks completes. Catalogue mailed free. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Licensed druggist for drug store in small town or would sell interest in same. Address S. E. J., care Constitution.

WANTED—Experienced railroad telegraph operators for Northern Pacific railway; good positions for good men; transportation furnished and wages commence soon as employed here. Call at room 715 Austell bldg., for Dale Harman.

TELEGRAPH operators for position on a northern railroad to take the places of locked out operators. Good wages. Good prospects for promotion for right parties. Apply to H. L. Tatnall, room 715 Austell bldg.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

YOUNG lady to work in office manufacturing company; steno., $30; scores of other good places. We can place you often the same day of registration. GLOBE BUSINESS BUREAU, 417-18 Fourth national bank building.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

WANTED—Live salesman for every town in Georgia; $100 a month easily made; no competition. C. D. Brown & Co., Atlanta.

WANTED—Experienced traveling clothing salesmen to represent us in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Applications will only be considered from those that have had practical experience and have trade in these states. We have established trade in these states to turn over to the right applicants. Apply with references to M. H. Lauchheimer & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Few more hustling city salesmen; excellent propositions for live men of good address. 517 Austell bldg.

WANTED—Salesman for Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, with an extensive acquaintance with the manufacturers, and familiar with mill supplies, to handle a line known throughout the world. None but those who are able to furnish A1 college references as to character and ability, which must accompany application, need apply. Address Lock Box 146, Station C, Cleveland, O.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY to loan at 5, 6 and 7 per cent interest, according to security offered, small expense and prompt attention. Only on real estate in and near Atlanta. H. R. Turman.

THE ATLANTA DISCOUNT CO., A RESPONSIBLE CONCERN MAKING LOANS WITHOUT REAL ESTATE SECURITY. 317-318 CENTURY BUILDING.

THE Union Savings Bank buys purchase money notes and lends money on improved Atlanta property at reasonable rates. Bell 'phone 769, Gould building.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE. 1 TO 5 YEARS, 6 PER CENT. JOHN CLEET, 18 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

MONEY on hand to lend at 5 per cent in sums of $500 and over; long or short time; supply unlimited; also money for purchase money land notes. W. A. Foster, room 24 Inman building. Second floor.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount, 4½, 5 and 6 per cent. Write or call S. W. Carson, 24 South Broad.

MONEY ADVANCED SALARIED PEOPLE; ALSO OTHERS WITH GOOD INDORSEMENT. AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO., 728 EMPIRE BLDG. 'PHONE 1915.

MEHLIN & SONS PIANOS. High in quality also price. Becht Piano Co., 62 N. Forsyth.

CHEAP local and eastern money for quick loans. Edwin P. Ansley, 6-8-10 East Alabama st.

FREEMAN & CONNORS, 827 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE and others, without security, easy payments, office 53 principal cities. Tolman, room 524 Austell building.

We wish to make loans for clients upon real estate in any amount above $1,000 from 5 to 7 per cent interest. Only time in obtaining money will be time necessary for approval of title by our attorneys. Jackson & Orme, 215 Equitable building.

TRUNK REPAIRING.

W. ROUNTREE & BRO. TRUNK AND BAG CO., retail and repairing. Whitehall st. Phone 1576.

What Daniel Brothers say about the RESULT from Advertising in the Atlanta Constitution.

L. J. DANIEL, PRESIDENT.
ARTHUR MEYERS, VICE PRES'T.
CHAS. DANIEL, SECRETARY.
J. C. STANFORD, GEN'L MGR.

DANIEL BROTHERS COMPANY
Scientific Shirt Makers
MEN'S FURNISHERS AND HATTERS
45 AND 47 PEACHTREE STREET

ATLANTA, GA.

Constitution Publishing Co.,
City.

Gentlemen:—

We wish to congratulate you on the marvelous pulling power of your paper as an advertising medium.

On last Thursday morning we made announcement of a special sale of shirts for Friday. The results from this "ad" were so far beyond our expectation that we were almost overwhelmed by the great number of people who came in response to this offering.

We have been advertising in the Atlanta Constitution for several years and have uniformly found it to be a most excellent medium for direct and positive results.

Yours, very truly,
Daniel Brothers,
L. J. Daniel.

PERSONAL.

WE DO STRICTLY high-grade commercial printing, and if you wish that kind of work we know we can please you. Our experience and facilities are such as enable us to do a high class of work at a low price. W. R. Bean & Co., 12 1-2 N. Broad st., Atlanta, Ga.

E. P. BURNS, 417-418 Century bldg. Bell 'phone 1299; insurance law, adjustment of claims, revisions and settlement of policies.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES—We can furnish classified lists of farmers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, county officials, ministers, newly married couples, babies, new business houses, names of people building houses, electric light plants, water works, bridges or barns. Press clippings of every conceivable nature from all the weekly and daily newspapers. Send for prices. Harrison's Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

LARGEST wholesale and retail bicycle supply house in the south. Alexander-Elyea Company, Atlanta, Ga.

WILENSKY & CO. repairs shoes, calls and delivers. All kinds of shoes made in all kinds of leather. 129 Whitehall. Bell 3438; Standard 1587.

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, a safe and reliable treatment for painful and suppressed menstruation, irregularities and similar obstructions. Trial box by mail, 50 cents. Frank Edmondson & Bro., manufacturing chemists, 14 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

"UDOR" destroys all odors of perspiration. Sold by Gunter-Watkins Drug Co., corner Peachtree and Walton streets, Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES' COLUMN.

$2 PER MONTH rent only for the light-running, noiseless No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson. Bell 'phone 480. Office 71 Whitehall.

THE NO. 9 Wheeler & Wilson is rapid, light running and noiseless; one-third faster than any other. Office 71 Whitehall. Bell 'phone 480.

BUSINESS OPPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—Office business, $1,500; drug store, $3,000; manicure parlor, $700; millinery business, $500; money loaning business, $1,000 and $2,500; trading stamp business. $100 cash, 1-2 interest fine old Atlanta business, $10,000; barbershop, $500; prosperous manufacturing business 1-2 for $5,600; 1-2 interest in 14-year-old real estate business, $500, partner with $500 in good paying cash grocery business wanted; fine grocery business, $1,500; life insurance business; easy terms; good city hotel at bargain price; 1-2 interest in mdse. brokerage company, $1,500; fine mineral water business, $300.

BRAMBACH PIANOS,
ESTABLISHED 1823.
BECHT PIANO CO., 62 N. FORSYTH.
WRITE US FOR SPECIAL PROPOSITION.

WANT TO BUY FOR CLIENTS—$2,500 for 1-2 interest in established fire insurance agency; want partner with $500 for fine cash grocery business; $250 for any little paying business; $500 for a confectionery business; $400 to $1,000 for a grocery business; $2,000 for out-of-town hotel; weekly newspaper. We have other bargains. We have investors looking for all kinds of business. Want to buy or sell, come to see us or write. We buy businesses for cash on our own account. Globe Business Bureau, 417-18, Fourth national bank building.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

SOUTHERN DYE AND CLEANING WORKS, main office 38 North Forsyth street. Skillful, prompt and reliable.

PANAMA, straw, soft and stiff hats made new for 35c up. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Acme Hatters, 6½ Whitehall st.

PRINTING, STATIONERY, ETC.

WE ARE specialists in the job printing business, and do that high-class of work at the least possible cost, that few, if any other, printers do in the southern states. Call and see us or write for samples. W. R. Bean & Co., 12½ North Broad st., Atlanta, Ga.

ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING.

SHELDON AUDIT CO.
Public accountants and auditors, 518-519 Temple Court building, Atlanta, Ga. Local and long distance phone 1196. Correspondence solicited.

COAL.

WE SELL best Jellico coal at lowest prices. Call up M. A. Bowden & Co., 4300 J, when you need coal and wood.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANOS. 118 beautiful Witney Pianos to be sold, each to go at the low price of $262. On terms of $2.00 down and $2.00 per week. Write or call at once. Mayson & Ligon, Dealers in Pianos and Organs. Office and sample rooms, 510-511 Lowndes building.

ENGINE FOR SALE—One second-hand 65 horse-power plain side-valve engine. In good order, and can be seen in use. Atlanta Trunk Factory, corner Madison and Packard streets.

'PHONE 1920—56 North Broad street—If you want furniture, musical instruments or household goods packed and shipped, or refinished or repaired. P. H. Snook.

"AIR LIGHTS," mantles and globes, formerly handled by A. Meyerson, are now sold only at Kent Light House, 91 Peachtree street. 'Phone 4848. "Kent Lights" and "Air Lights."

FOR SALE—A $300 upright mahogany case Piano for $175, quick sale. Apply C. A. Bowden, 69 Jett st.

FOR SALE—Fire and burglar proof safes: all styles, lowest prices; second-hand bank and office safes, half price. Call or write the Mosler Safe Company, Fourth National Bank building.

$40 FOR A FINE leather quarter top buggy, manufactured by us, here in Atlanta. Fully guaranteed. $4.90 for a set of nickel-mounted harness, sold with each buggy. Call at Golden Eagle Buggy Company, 188 Edgewood avenue.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATOES—$2.00 per bushel. McMillan Seed Co., 23 S. Broad st.

TYPEWRITERS—100 first-class standard makes at $20 up. Others $5 up. Hardin Company, 8 Edgewood avenue. Largest dealers and best repairers south.

FOR SALE—Am going to leave city and will sell my horses, carriage and harness cheap. Horses' age 5 and 7. Apply "Horses," care Constitution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR engraving plant is complete. We are specially fitted for making half-tones of the finest quality. The product of our factory is as fine as can be turned out in the east or west. For prices and particulars address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second floor Constitution building.

YOU CAN get high grade pattern work done by W. A. Williams, 46 Courtland ave. 'Phone 2077.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL sorts of sacks and bottles. We buy old brass and copper. Piedmont Iron and Metal Co., 104 Madison ave.

WANTED—Planing machine, a second-hand planer and matcher. Must be in good condition. Address J. A. Moss, Tignall, Ga.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

SAUNDERS & MORRIS, successors to Girardeau & Saunders, 5 South Broad street. Get our weekly rent bulletin and sale list. Tenants moved free. See contract.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth street.

GET OUR WEEKLY rent bulletin giving description of everything to rent. We move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 50 North Broad street.

FOR RENT—Peachtree street residence, corner Linden avenue. Large lawn. Lamar Jones, Century building.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—To rent 6 or 8-room house, on north side, within convenient reach of new Tenth street school, at price not exceeding $40 per month. Address, giving particulars, "North Side," care Constitution, Atlanta.

$50 REWARD.

For information that will lead to the arrest of A. V. Norman and return of Smith Premier typewriter 89919. $25 reward for information that will lead to recovery of machine.
H. M. ASHE, GEN'L DEALER,
Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

MEDICAL.

OPIUM, MORPHINE, WHISKY—These addictions promptly and permanently cured at the Nova Cura Sanitarium, 591 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga. Charges reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. R. Giles, M. D., manager.

GRINDING AND CONCAVING.

WE HAVE moved to No. 1 N. Forsyth, and are prepared to do grinding and concaving; complete line of barber supplies. Healey & Finger.

AUTOMOBILES.

SECOND-HAND automobiles bought, sold and exchanged. We now have several desirable machines to sell at bargain prices. Alexander-Elyea Co., 35 N. Pryor street.

STORAGE.

MORRIS Storage and Transfer Co. pack, store and move household goods, pianos. South Broad street. 'Phone 164, Bell.

EXPERT EYE FITTING.

EYES examined and glasses fitted, according to modern scientific methods. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Expert opticians in attendance. Established 1870. A. K. Hawkes, optician.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

BELLINGRATH PLUMBING CO., 25 South Pryor. Bell 'phone 1192; Atlanta 784. All new work guaranteed one year.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

SECOND-HAND typewriters, all kinds, in perfect order, at reduced prices. John M. Hyman, agent. L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter, 24 Walton st., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

A. GRAVES, real estate and loans, 26½ South Pryor street, Bell 'phone 2791, makes a specialty of selling and loaning on all classes of city property.

C. H. WELLS & CO., real estate agents, 1104 Fourth National Bank Building, BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE city or suburban property, or farm lands.

BANKRUPT AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

August 15, 1905, on the premises at 5 o'clock.
10-room house, lot 80x400 feet, beautiful lawn and shade. No. 32 Moreland ave., adjoining home of W. F. Denny.
By order of the Referee in Bankruptcy the above place will be sold at auction on the premises on August 15, 1905, at 5 o'clock, subject to approval of the court. Mortgage on property of $3,500 at 7 per cent due December 14, 1908, which purchaser can assume.
For further information apply 1014 Prudential building.
R. A. REDDING, Trustee.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—A small tract of good pine timber, on or near good railroad, preferably in southwest Georgia. Sherman Bros. & Co., Blakely, Ga.

FOR EXCHANGE.

REAL ESTATE exchanges—See Chas. P. Glover & Co., 716 Prudential bldg.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

WANTED—To buy a well improved farm of 150 or 200 acres, in the vicinity of Marietta. Owner will please reply, giving full particulars and price. Must be a bargain. Address C. M. Kenimer, Bishop, Ga.

FOR RENT—FARMS.

IMPROVED truck farm near Macon for rent or exchange. 204 Peoples bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

G. J. DALLAS,
316-317 FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

WE have 200 feet front by 1,300 feet deep on Peachtree road, making about 7 1-2 acres fronting Colonel Gray's fine summer home, known as Gray Stone. The electric street car line will soon pass this property. It will double in value if taken up by Tuesday next. Will sell for $19 front foot.
G. J. DALLAS.
316 and 317 Fourth National Bank Bldg.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell, Jr., Sanders McDaniel, Hugh M. Dorsey, Arthur Heyman.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
Offices 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209 and 210 Kiser Building. Long distance Telephone 576 Atlanta, Ga.

CLIFF & WILL ANSLEY,

Real Estate, 217 Century Building
Bell 'Phone 288. Stand. 676.

AN opportunity to get a new 11-room, slate roof house and fine lot on West Baker street, at less than cost. Everything complete. Owner wants to leave city and is offering the place at a sacrifice. It is in one-half mile of center of city. Price, $6,000.

$3,500—For a lovely home at Decatur, on the best street out there, and in beautiful and elegant neighborhood. Pretty 8-room house and beautiful lot of one and a half acres, with splendid shade. An exceptionally fine bargain.

WHAT YOU HAVE WANTED—A new 8-room 2-story house in 300 feet of Peachtree, with all conveniences, and in one of those exclusive neighborhoods. Don't miss this. Price, $5,000 on reasonable terms.

$1,650—For pretty new 5-room cottage in fine neighborhood, rented at $16.50 per month and paying 12 per cent interest.

$2,150—For a nice piece of store property on one of the best business streets, and paying good interest. A first class investment.

$3,750—For nice 7-room 2-story house with water, gas, bath, etc., and nearly new. Nice large lot in splendid neighborhood and on fine street, north side. It will rent for $35 and pay fine interest.

COLLEGE PARK.

Atlanta's Delightful Suburb.
WILL BUILD YOU A HOME JUST LIKE YOU WANT IT, ON SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS, IF YOU BUY THE LOT. LOTS FROM $100 TO $500. WILL BUILD YOU A 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, OR 10-ROOM HOUSE, COMPLETE, READY TO MOVE IN. THE RENT YOU ARE PAYING WILL BUY YOU A HOME.
EDWARD H. WALKER & CO., THE COLLEGE PARK REAL ESTATE DEALERS, MANAGERS. OFFICE AT COLLEGE PARK.
BELL 'PHONE 37, EAST POINT DISTRICT.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains of the Following Roads.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart to	
*Nashville. . .	7 10 am	*Nashville . .	8 [illegible] am
Marietta . . .	8 35 am	Marietta . .	12 10 pm
*Nashville. . .	11 45 am	*Nashville . .	4 50 pm
Marietta. . ..	2 50 pm	Marietta . ..	5 30 pm
*Nashville. . .	7 35 pm	*Nashville. ..	8 50 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart to	
*Selma.	11 40 am	*Montgomery	5 30 am
*Montgomery. .	7 30 pm	*Montgomery	12 35pm
*Selma	11 35 pm	*Selma	4 20 pm
LaGrange . . .	6 15 am	LaGrange . .	5 30 pm
*Montgomery. .	3 20 pm	*Montgomery	11 15pm

Suburban Trains Schedule of Atlanta and West Point Railroads.

Arrive From		Depart to	
Red Oak . . .	8 00 am	Red Oak . . .	6 00 am
College Park .	10 00 am	College Park.	8 30 am
Red Oak . . .	2 05 pm	Red Oak . .	12 15 pm
College Park.	5 50 pm	College Park.	4 45 pm
Red Oak . . .	7 40 pm	Red Oak . .	6 05 pm

Daily except Sunday. | Daily except Sunday.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart to	
*Augusta. . .	8 00 am	*Augusta . .	7 45 am
Conyers . ..	6 45 am	Lithonia. . .	10 05 am
Covington. ..	7 45 am	*Augusta . .	3 30 pm
*Augusta. . .	12 30 pm	Conyers . .	5 00 pm
Lithonia	3 25 pm	Covington ..	6 10 pm
*Augusta. . .	8 15 pm	*Augusta . .	11 45 pm

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Arrive—		Depart—	
Norfolk. ...	7 40 am	Birmingham..	6 30 am
Piedmont. . .	9 30 am	Clinton. . ..	7 20 am
Birmingham..	11 50 am	Washington...	12 00 n'n
Washington..	3 40 pm	Birmingham...	3 55 pm
Clinton. .. .	7 40 pm	Piedmont. . .	5 00 pm
Birmingham..	9 45 pm	Norfolk.	8 00 pm

Southern Railway

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA.

NEW TERMINAL STATION, CORNER MITCHELL AND MADISON AVE.

4:15 A. M.—NO. 23 DAILY. Local to Birmingham, making all stops; arriving in Birmingham 10:15 a. m.

9:30 A. M.—NO. 13 DAILY, "CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI LIMITED." A solid vestibuled train Atlanta to Cincinnati without change. Sleeping car service to Chicago, composed of vestibuled day coaches and Pullman drawing room sleeping cars; arrives Rome 7:30 a. m.; Chattanooga 9:45 a. m.; Cincinnati 7:30 p. m.; Louisville 8:15 p. m.; Chicago 7:23 a. m. Cafe car service. All meals between Rome and Cincinnati.

5:30 A. M.—NO. 30 DAILY to Griffin and Columbus; arrives Griffin 7:11 a. m.; Columbus 9:50 a. m.

6:15 A. M.—NO. 16 DAILY.—Local to Macon. Brunswick and Jacksonville. Makes all stops, arriving Macon 8:55 a. m.; Brunswick 4 p. m.; Jacksonville 7:40 p. m.

7:00 A. M.—NO. 65 DAILY.—Pullman to Birmingham, Memphis, Kansas City and Colorado Springs arrives Kansas City 9:45 a. m. and Colorado Springs 8:15 a. m.

7:50 A. M.—NO. 12 DAILY.—Local to Charlotte, Danville and Richmond.

7:55 A. M.—NO. 7 DAILY.—Chattanooga.

12 NOON.—NO. 38 DAILY.—Washington and Southwestern limited. Sleeping, library, observation and club cars through without change. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrive Washington 6:42 a. m.; New York 12:43 p. m.

12:15 P. M.—NO. 8 DAILY.—Local to Macon; arrives McDonough 12:56 p. m.; Jackson 1:20 p. m.; Macon 2:30 p. m.

12:15 P. M.—NO. 40 DAILY.—New York Express. Day coaches between Atlanta and Washington. Sleepers between Atlanta, Charlotte, Richmond and Washington. Arrives Richmond 7 a. m.; Washington 10:15 a. m.; New York 3:15 p. m.

4:10 P. M.—NO. 10 DAILY.—Macon and Hawkinsville.

4:15 P. M.—NO. 37 DAILY.—Pullman sleeping car and day coaches to Birmingham and Memphis; arrives Birmingham 9:15 p. m.; Memphis 7:15 a. m.

4:30 P. M.—No. 28 DAILY.—Local to Fayetteville and Fort Valley.

4:30 P. M.—NO. 22 DAILY.—Griffin and Columbus. Pullman palace sleeping car and day coaches.

4:30 P. M.—NO. 18 DAILY, except Sunday. "Air Line Belle." To Toccoa.

4:50 P. M.—NO. 15 DAILY.—Through drawing room and sleeping cars to Cincinnati. Arrive Rome 7:20 p. m.; Dalton 8:36 p. m.; Chattanooga 10:15 p. m.; Memphis 8:20 a. m.; Louisville 8:50 a. m.; St. Louis 5 p. m.; Cincinnati 8:10 a. m. Sleeper Chattanooga to Louisville.

6:15 P. M.—No. 25 DAILY.—Makes all stops. Local to Heflin; arrives Heflin 9:50 p. m.

11:35 P. M.—NO. 97. NIGHT TRAIN TO BIRMINGHAM. Pullman sleeper and day coaches. Sleeper open 10 p. m. Arrives Birmingham 5:20 a. m.

11:50 P. M.—NO. 14 DAILY.—Florida limited. Through sleepers to Jacksonville and Brunswick. Arrives Jacksonville 9:35 a. m. and Brunswick 8:20 a. m. Cafe car Jesup to Jacksonville serves breakfast.

12 NIGHT.—NO. 36 DAILY.—United States Fast Mail. Solid vestibuled train. Sleeping cars to New York, Richmond and Asheville. Coaches to Washington. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 9:30 p. m.; New York 6:23 a. m.

Ticket Office—Corner Peachtree and Wall streets, Peters building, and new terminal station. 'Phones: City office, 142 main; depot, No. 2, on terminal exchange.

Kreis' DYEING and CLEANING WORKS. (Established 1876.

DYERS AND CLEANERS OF LADIES' AND GENTS' GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Phones 880.—18 Trinity Ave.—Atlanta Ga

SURETY BONDS.

Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, and all Judicial Bonds made promptly at this office. Write all forms of

Fidelity and Contractors Bonds.

Agents wanted in every town for the

Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.

Largest and Strongest Surety Company in the World.

Capital and Surplus over $5,000,000.00.

Aaron Haas & Son,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR GEORGIA,
504-508 Century Building, ATLANTA, GA.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending June 30, 1905, of the condition of the

FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF MD.

Organized under the laws of the state of Maryland, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.
Principal office Charles and Lexington streets.

I. CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Whole amount of capital stock $2,000,000.00

II. ASSETS.

Total assets of the company, actual cash market value. $6,045,114.72

III. LIABILITIES.

14. Total liabilities $6,045,114.72

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1905.

6. Total income actually received during the first six months in cash. . $876,182.54

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1905.

Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash. . . $823,504.73

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the insurance commissioner.

STATE OF MARYLND, CITY OF BALTIMORE—Personally appeared before the undersigned, Charles R. Miller, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the vice president of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true. CHAS. R. MILLER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of July, 1905.
FRED S. AXTELL, Notary Public.

Name of state agent—AARON HAAS & SON
Name of agent at Atlanta—AARON HAAS & SON

Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.

We solicit your banking business. Our increase in growth and patronage during the past year makes us better prepared than ever to care for the interests of our customers. If you are not already a patron of this bank, we extend our invitation to become one.

Only limited amounts now taken in our Savings Department. Interest 3½ per cent.

Atlanta National Bank

ATLANTA, GA.

Families leaving the city for the summer should avail themselves of the use of our storage and safe deposit vaults. Charges quite reasonable.

We issue Letters of Credit and Circular Checks available in all parts of the world.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO

WARE & LELAND,

COTTON, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, STOCKS, BONDS.
No. 2 Wall Street, Peters Building, ATLANTA, GA.
MEMBERS
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE — NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE
NEW YORK COFFEE EXCHANGE. — CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
Private wires to New York, New Orleans and Chicago.
B. C. COTHRAN, Manager.
Bell 'Phone 1262. Standard 'Phone 336

Safe Investments.

Municipal and Corporation Bonds; securities netting from 4 1-2 to 6 per cent always on hand. Send for list. Local securities bought and sold.

The Robinson-Humphrey Co.
English American Building, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN W. DICKEY.

BONDS AND STOCKS,
AUGUSTA, GA.,

WILLIAM E. BUSH,

Investment Securities
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Cotton, Stocks, Grain.

Direct Wires New York and Chicago Markets—executions best in south.
One margin required on cotton and grain—two on stocks from $20.00 up.
Agents wanted.
'Phone 1427, ground floor Prudential Building.
Louis J. Anderson & Co.

GEO. W. MULLER

ATLANTA, GA.
—Manufacturer of—
BANK, OFFICE AND STORE FIXTURES
And All Kinds of Hardwood Interior Finish.
SEND FOR INFORMATION.

For Prompt Service Call
ATLANTA BAGGAGE & CAB CO.
Baggage and Cab Service
Union Station, Bell Phone 260
Terminal Station, Bell Phones 204 & 205
Terminal Station, Atlanta Phone 205
Try Our New Hansom Cab.

THE Fourth National Bank invites you to become one of its depositors. Sound, conservative, progressive, growing,---it offers exceptionally desirable service in every department. Call or write. Accounts of women are welcomed.

HUBBARD BROS. & CO.

Cotton Merchants,
Hanover Square, New York.
ATLANTA OFFICES:
219-221 Century Building.
Members New York Cotton Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Liverpool Cotton Association.
Orders solicited for the purchase and sale of cotton for future delivery. Direct wire service. Correspondence invited. 'Phone 404.
B. W. MARTIN, Manager.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO.

DEALERS IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Southern Exchange, Brokers.
COTTON — STOCKS — GRAIN.
References—Fourth Nat. Bank, Lowry Nat. Bank, Phone—Bell 71 Direct, 4, Gould Bldg.

"old joe" whiskey

the winner!! biggest selling brand in the country. you know why.

age. purity. bouquet. full measure. moderate price.

bluthenthal & bickart "b. & b." atlanta

WE ARE THE LARGEST SHIPPERS OF BLUE GEM JELLICO

COAL

FOR DOMESTIC AND STEAM USE.

KEILEY-PACE COAL CO., JELLICO, TENN.

MORPHINE Opium or Whiskey habits cured at home without pain. 20 years a specialty. Over 10,000 treated. Endorsed by physicians. Cost within reach of all. Book of testimonials Free. Dr. WOOLLEY, 104 N. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM, Morphine and Whiskey habits treated without pain or confinement. Cure guaranteed or no pay. Address, B. H. VEAL, Manager, Lithia Springs Sanitarium, or Lock Box 186, Austell, Ga.

CRICHTON'S Business College. LATE OF SULLIVAN & CRICHTON. Shorthand Dept., E. C. Crichton. Bookkeeping Dept., D. E. Shumaker. Catalogue free. E. C. Crichton, Prop., Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

VIRGINIA COLLEGE For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke, Virginia. Opens Sept. 25, 1905. One of the leading Schools for Young Ladies in the South. New buildings, pianos and equipment. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in Valley of Virginia, famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Conservatory advantages in Art, Music and Elocution. Certificates Wellesley. Students from 30 States. For catalogue, address MATTIE P. HARRIS. President, Roanoke, Virginia

Mt. St. Joseph's Colleges Station D. Baltimore. Classical, scientific and commercial courses. Term begins September, 5. Catalogue. BRO. ISIDORE, Dir.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS WEST VIRGINIA. (The "OLD WHITE" SULPHUR) open June 22. Famous for its sulphur baths. Modern improvements with private bath. Orchestra. Terms: $15 to $25 week; $50 to $90 month. Write for booklet. Address GEO. A. MILLS, JR., Mgr., Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

CAPITOL AVE. HOME

FOR SALE:—A fine ten room home with all modern improvements, very cheap.

LIEBMAN, Real Estate and Renting 28 Peachtree St.

— USE —

SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.'S



MONEY ORDERS

for all your Small Remittances, by mail or otherwise.

Sold on all points in the United States, Canada, and on Havana, Cuba.

CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. NO APPLICATION REQUIRED.

A receipt is given and money will be refunded if order is lost.

Sold at all agencies of the Southern Express Company at all reasonable hours.

RATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

	Cents		Cents
Not Over $2.50	3	Not Over $102.50	33
" 5.00	5	" 105.00	35
" 10.00	8	" 110.00	38
" 20.00	10	" 120.00	40
" 30.00	12	" 130.00	42
" 40.00	15	" 140.00	45
" 50.00	18	" 150.00	48
" 60.00	20	" 160.00	50
" 75.00	25	" 175.00	55
" 100.00	30	" 200.00	60

SHIP YOUR GOODS BY THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY which operates on 30,000 miles of first-class routes, with connections with other companies, to all points accessible by express.

FARMS AND FARMERS.

SHREDDING CORN.

The reading of an excellent article written by Mr. R. D. Tatnum and published in Southern Ruralist leads to the remark that it is a great pity that a considerable number of southern farmers have backslidden from their bright conversion to this promising reform in corn harvesting methods. This revulsion seems difficult to account for in any reasonable and satisfactory way. It has been suggested that the introduction by shrewd and plausible canvassers of a large number of a certain make of shredder that did its work in a very imperfect manner was responsible for much of the dissatisfaction and "going back" on the method. Doubtless this is true to some extent, for I have heard of but one or two farmers who were pleased with the results where that machine was used. Fortunately, while I have used several different shredders, all of those used did more or less satisfactory work and the inferior quality of any one machine was not permitted to destroy confidence in the excellence of the general plan. I believe that the method of harvesting and cutting and curing the corn in shocks—stalks and all—is destined yet to become the general if not the universal method. Even in the north, where farmers are quick—as a rule—to adopt new methods, there are some farmers who practice the old time laborious and expensive method of pulling fodder, permitting the constalks to remain standing in the field to be very much in the way of preparing the land for a succeeding crop and of its cultivation. "Pulling fodder" it like the operation of shearing a hog—"great cry and little wool," which was the Irishman's verdict. It is certainly hard work and poor pay to say the least of it, and this writer has had some experience in "pulling" fodder with the same hand that holds this pencil.

Possibly, however, some farmers do not find it much trouble to pull fodder. As was said in my hearing by a public speaker a few days ago in many fields the most of the work consists in pushing instead of pulling, holding the stalk taut by means of the left hand gripping the tassle, while the blades are pushed downward with the right hand. If so the plan has its advantages from an Irishman's standpoint, in the fact that the "taking up" and "stacking" or hauling to the barn is not much of a job. Pat was also a cotton farmer and he didn't care to make a big crop of cotton because it too so long to pick it out.

Truly, corn of that style does not require much work to dispose of it by any method that might be adopted; nor will the stalks be much in the way if left in the field as usual. But it was a problem of some difficulty how to dispose of the stalks for a field yielding 30, 40 or 50 bushels of corn per acre, such as may often be found even on well improved uplands, not to speak of the bottom lands: It was unscientific and actually wasteful it would seem, to burn them to get them out of the way. The cutting to pieces with a stalk cutter only partially solved the difficulty.

But the cutting and shocking, and later shredding the stalks does solve the problem completely, and so far as I can see, most satisfactorily. It converts a ton of troubleome cornstalks into a ton of cornstalk hay, or 'shredded corn fodder, into a ton of clean, wholesome, fairly good roughage. And the amount that may thus be added to a farmer's winter supply of coarse provender is not to be "sneezed at." A farmer who gathers 1,000 bushels of corn in the good, old-fashioned way, by pulling (and pushing) the blades off and afterwards slip-shucking out the ears, gets about 14,000 pounds, or seven tons, of cured corn blades—a most excellent hay. [illegible] is about 14 pounds of cured blades for each bushel of shelled corn. Now, how much is left in the field in the shape of clean, nice cornstalks? Not less than 40,000 pounds, or 20 tons. This is just 40 pounds for each bushel of shelled corn. Georgia farmers, of a good crop year, produce about 35,000,000 bushels of shelled corn. According to the above proportion the stalks alone, without the blades and shucks, from such a crop would amount to 700,000 tons of roughage!

This would be enough to give two tons to each of the 350,000 cattle in Georgia.

But let us go back to the farmer, who makes, say 500 bushels of corn. The stalks from that amount of corn would yield ten tons of shredded corn stalks, or enough to provide each of his five cows with two tons each. Mind you, these amounts are in addition to the corn blades, which are really a part of the shredded results, but not counted in this estimate.

And what is the shedded stover worth as a food? According to chemical analysis—and this is well sustained by actual feeding tests—shredded corn stalks are worth about two-thirds as much as clean, well-cured corn blades. In other words, when cured corn blades bring $15 per ton, the shredded stover would be worth $10 a ton. And the 700,000 tons from a good Georgia crop would be worth $7,000, which is the sum paid by our government for the territory of Alaska.

R. J. REDDING.

Appler Oats All Sold.

I wish to notify the public that the Georgia experiment station can no longer fill orders for Appler oats this season, the surplus having been exhausted. Those having this variety for sale would help themselves as well as inquirers by advertising the fact in The Constitution.

R. J. R.

Farm Correspondence.

BERMUDA GRASS CULTURE.

S. S. D., Rome, Ga.—Will you kindly write me the best way to set a large tract of land in bermuda grass—that is, the quickest and the cheapest. Can seed be sown successfully in this country? Also advise me as to the best season for doing the work.

Answer—There is no great difficulty in getting a stand of Bermuda grass from the seed. It would be necessary to get the ground in very good condition by thorough plowing and harrowing until smooth and mellow. The seed should be sown any time in April or May and very slightly covered, or not at all, as the first rain shower will cover them sufficiently to cause them to germinate. This will give you a stand which will depend mainly upon the amount of seed sown per acre. I would not advise the sowing of less than six pounds, as this would result in a good stand by the second summer. But the cheapest and I think the quickest plan, is to plant the roots. This may be done any time from the first of March until the first of August, and possibly even during the month of August if the seasons be good. The ground should be also well prepared, when practicable to do so, and laid off in open furrows about three feet apart, and a sprig, or very small handful, of the jointed roots or pieces of the sod containing the jointed roots should be dropped about every step, and either stepped on or covered with the foot, or harrowed immediately in such manner as to fill the furrows and cover the roots. It will then be in order to roll the surface if convenient, though not absolutely necessary.

Another good way where it is desired to start the grass in a cotton field or corn field, is to prig it out between the hills of corn and cotton, or in the middles between the cotton rows. But I think the following way is about the best that can be devised: Sow the land in oats or wheat in the fall of the year, fertilize well, and after sowing, lay furrows with a very small plow about the winter and there will be very little wheat or oats springing from the furrows. About the middle of March go over the field and drop bunches of the roots or pieces of the jointed stems every step, and step on the same with the heel of the shoe, which will cover them sufficiently. The grass will live and grow and take possession during the summer after the crop of small grain is harvested. This plan works very well in connection with our open furrow method of sowing oats, which is detailed in Press Bulletin 46, copy of which I send you.

It is now too late to sow the seed this season; but the roots can be successfully planted from the middle of March to the first of August. A good way is to dig up the roots, separate the jointed stems, or stolons, from the remaining parts of the plant and the soil, wash them and then run through an ordinary straw cutter, or feed cutter. These can then be easily sown seperately and plowed in.

A very good way would be to plow the land and drop the roots in every second or third furrow as the plow goes on, then harrow the ground so as to get it in smooth condition.

STOCK YARD MANURES BY RAILWAY.

C. W. P., Elberton, Ga.: I would like your advice as to the advisability of buying manure in car lots from the stock yards in Atlanta, and shipping to this place.

I a mtold that it will cost me about $32 per car. Can this manure be handled in such a way so as to avoid filling up your land with all kinds of noxious weeds? If so, what is the proper treatment?

At the above price, is that not in the long run better than the use of commercial fertilizers?

Are you prepared to make a chemical analysis of soil, so as to determine what properties are lacking, which can be supplied by chemicals?

I have a farm here, lately purchased, and until I can raise something to feed will not have much stock. Without manure, I cannot raise anything. So there you are. Manure of some kind I must have.

Please send me any information which is available for the purpose along this line. I am an Ohio man, and will use every effort not only to savo all the manure I make, but to make all I can. Stable manure when it is obtainable at all, sells here for $1 to $1.50 per load. Soil, red clay and clay loam. Will hold manure well. Partly bottom, some rolling enough so that with shallow plowing it washes, but which I believe deep plowing will stop, and some rough and only fit for pasture.

Answer: You state that it will cost you about $32 per car. In answer to your specific inquiries, I beg to say that I know of no method by which you can handle the manure so as to avoid getting your land stocked up with such seeds as the manure may contain. By a thorough heating and decomposition, many seeds would be killed, but some would not. I think, however, the risk of getting noxious weed seed would not be very great.

You do not advise me as to how much is in a carload, therefore, I have no idea of the price per ton. Moreover, stable manure and stockyard manure varies so greatly in quality and composition, that it is impossible for me to say what it is worth per ton, certainly not over $1.50 or $2 per ton laid down on your farm. A minimum carload, I believe, is about fifteen tons. I think is quite certain that you could not afford to pay $32 for fifteen tons of stockyard manure laid down on your farm.

Why not have each carload sampled and analyzed, and pay for it on a basis of analysis. If you buy a large quantity, this might be the best plan for you to adopt unless you are quite sure in the price paid by you, there will be a large margin between it and the real value.

Commercial fertilizers have their place, and stable manures and other domestic manures have their place; one cannot take the place of the other, and both should be used where it is at all convenient to do so. Stable manures and other domestic manures build up the land, and they will be very much aided by a judicious use of commercial fertilizers. Commercial fertilizers alone do not build up the land and improve its productiveness permanently. I advise the use of all stable manures that a man can get at a fair price, and I advise that their use be supplemented by commercial fertilizers in the form of raw materials and properly mixed at home. Without using stable manure, the farmer must grow cow peas, or clover or other renovating crops, and rotate in such manner as to add vegetable matter to the soil. By the use of commercial fertilizers you can greatly increase the growth of various kinds of forage crops, such as oats, wheat, grasses, sorghums, etc. These crops when fed to cattle, and the manure returned to the soil and the stubble also turned down, will very certainly, if not very rapidly, build up and improve the clay soils of Georgia to a high degree of productiveness. It is pretty fairly well understood by intelligent farmers that this method is the only one which is practicable in building up the soils of this state.

By all means establish a bermuda grass pasture on some of your roughest, coarse land. There is no grass that is equal to it for a summer pasture in the south.

BITTER MILK.

Mrs. L. C. W., Talladega, Ala.—I read with interest your reply to Mrs. M. A. G., Filson, Ga., in reference to bitter milk. I had an experience with milk souring a few weeks since, which I give for the benefit of others. I pride myself on the fact that my milk jars and pitchers, churn and milk bucket are clean (as does every other woman). I use salsoda, clean cloths, plenty of water (for over my sink is a hydrant), and have five milk jars, so that three of them may always be in the sun. My dairy is clean, white-washed and fresh looking. I thought that there must be something wrong with the cow's feed. All the same I went for those "clean" milk jars before changing the feed. I gave the jars a good scrubbing, put them in the wash-pot (it holds forty gallons), filled the jars with fresh water and put water in the pot; then started a fire under the pot, closed the furnace doors so there would be a steady, good fire, and let them remain until the water boiled. The result: My milk is all right; no more sour clabber to churn—i. e., the sweet milk is nice, fresh and sweet for supper.

Comment: Mrs. W. has learned that not every milk vessel that has been scalded with hot water is absolutely pure and clean. The proper procedure in ordinary cleaning of a tin vessel is first to rinse out thoroughly with cold water, and then use boiling water (steam is better), then sunshine and air until dry. Ordinary tinware usually contains crevices along the joints that are very difficult to clean. When you buy tin pails, etc., see that every joint and seam, inside and out, is covered with solder.

CRIMSON CLOVER CULTURE.

George W. B., Sulphur Springs, Ga. I wish information in regard to the culture of crimson clover. I have a thin piece of upland (old field) in corn this year, will make 20 to 25 bushels to acre. I have been thinking of sowing to crimson clover for the improvement of the soil. Will such land produce it? If so, will I have to inoculate the seed, and where can the inoculating material be procured? The land is clay subsoil, been thrown out for year; in pasture some, but too poor even for a profitable pasture.

Answer: My experience in the culture of crimson clover has not been very satisfactory. I am quite certain that it will not amount to much on poor land, even if inoculated seeds be sown; but on fairly good soil and with inoculated seeds you may expect good results. On a soil that has received more or less stable manure within a few years past I am inclined to the opinion that the inoculation of the seed or the soil would not be necessary. I advise you to get the inoculated seed for the greater part of the area you propose to sow, and try a small area with inoculated seed, the treatment and other conditions being the same. You can get the seeds already inoculated.

By the way, in this part of the state we consider that a soil that will produce "20 to 25 bushels of corn per acre" a very fair soil. It would make very nearly, or quite, one bale of cotton, if liberally fertilized.

CURING COWPEA HAY.

W. B. M., Aute, Va. Please tell me the best way for curing and saving pea-vine hay. My peas were sown broadcast and I have a mower, but have never saved vines before. Can I stack them in large stacks, or would it be better to house the vines, and how long must I wait to bulk them down? I will thank you very much for your advice.

Answer: In curing cowpea hay there is call for the exercise of sound judgment and discretion. There is no "royal" method by means of which the work may always be successfully done. Of course it is understood that the physical condition sought to be secured in curing hay of any sort is the evaporation of such a percentage of the moisture that the hay will keep in moderate bulk without moulding, or rotting. At the same time care should be taken not to expose the mown vines too long to the direct rays of the sun.

Several novel, and sometimes inconsistent, plans for curing cowpea vines, clover, alfalfa, have been proposed and advocated with much show of confidence. Among these two only will be named, because I have utterly failed of success with both: (1) Cutting the vines, letting them thoroughly wilt and then putting into large cocks, or small stacks, using a little salt.

(2) Cutting the vines and stratifying them in alternate layers of vines and dry wheat or oat straw.

I have tried both of the above plans with very poor results. It should be remarked that when the cowpea vines are far advanced, before cutting, and contain many ripe and dry peas, and but few leaves, almost any plan will succeed, and the hay (other than the ripe peas), will be of poor quality.

The plan I have successfully followed for a dozen years is as follows: To make the very best possible hay the crop should be mown when in full vigor of blooming and when only here and there may be found a few pods ripe enough for the pot, and before any considerable part of the leaves (the most valuable portion) have fallen off. Start the mower after the dew is gone in the morning, and run it until 12 or 1 o'clock. If there be no prospect of rain the vines may be raked into windrows late in the afternoon, to remain until the following late afternoon, when they should be put into small cocks, scay 5 feet high. If the weather be clear and no signs of rain, let remain in these cocks one or two days. These small cocks may then be put two or three together into one large cock, and covered with a hay cap; or four to six of them may be stacked around a stack pole. The hay cap is made of ordinary No. 2 cotton drilling, 6 feet square, with an eyelet hole in each corner. Each doubled or trebled cock is to be covered with one of these caps and tied down with wraps, or vines, tightly over the top, to remain until the hay is so nearly dry that a large stem tightly twisted between thumbs and fingers will not exhibit moisture. The hay should then be put into the barn or into a large stack and capped with straw, or corn stalks, or grass hay.

Actual experience only will enable a man to "get the hang of it," and save his hay. No general rule will always work. Always, when possible to do so, avoid handling the cured, or nearly cured, hay in the heat of the day. Wait until late afternoon, when the hay will have become "givey," and the leaves will not shatter off so badly.

(1) CRIMSON CLOVER IN JULY AND AUGUST; (2) ENGLISH RYE, ON BERMUDA SOD, ETC.

M. W. H., Macon, Ga.—The department of agriculture advises the planting of crimson clover in middle Georgia in July and August. The seed men here say that they will not stand the sun well if planted before the latter part of September. Please give me your judgment. Can I not take out seed from a shipment, either crimson clover or English rye grass, and plant them in a moist place, slightly under the surface, and find out in a few days whether the seed will germinate just as well as by any other test?

2. As a practical proposition, do you think that it will pay in money to plant a thirty-acre bermuda pasture in English rye grass, and to plant forty acres of peach and plum orchard in crimson clover? As I figure it, the seed and the fertilizer and the planting will cost about $4 an acre. In other words, if I spend $4 an acre on from fifty to seventy acres in rye grass and crimson clover, will I be better off in money or anything else the first of next June than I will be if I keep that money in my pocket? You say sometimes that my questions are indefinite; I don't believe you will say it of this one.

Answer—1. My experience in sowing crimson clover is to the effect that if sown in July, August or early in September, the young plants are very likely to be killed by the hot sun and dry weather that may occur within a few weeks after germination. It is not a summer growing plant, and the seeds should not be put in the ground until the heat of summer and early fall is over, or about over. The United States department of agriculture, in the effort to give cosmopolitan advice, occasionally misses the mark somewhat widely. The seeds will germinate all right if the ground be quite moist; but the plants will be killed by a week or two of very hot dry weather unless the soil is of a naturally moist character, such as bottom land.

2. In regard to sowing English rye grass on bermuda sod, I am not able to say from actual experience; but I am confident that rescue grass thus sown would give good results, on good land; but you may not rely on getting much growth before early spring. I advise you to try sowing a small portion of the forty-acre orchard in crimson clover, using inoculated seeds. I have not had very satisfactory results from crimson clover, with uninoculated seed, and have not tried the inoculated seeds. My impression has been that it will succeed better on the fairly good sandy soils of your section than on our hard clay lands. I should say that your success in either venture will depend more on the quality of the soil than upon anything else. On poor soil your money would probably better remain in your pocket. A better investment would be to apply a good dressing of fertilizer to the bermuda, either alone, for the sole benefit of the bermuda or for the joint benefit of the grass and the clover, or the bermuda grass and the rye grass.

COTTON MEAL PRODUCING WORMS THAT DESTROY CORN.

S. W. M., Fitzgerald, Ga.—There is some complaint in our section about bore-worms, or cut-worms, injuring corn. The complaint is not general, but some fields have been badly injured. One or two of our customers who have bought our mixture for fertilizer advance the theory that perhaps these worms and other insects are bred in the cotton seel meal, or are attracted by same to feed upon and thereby get into the corn. Is there any ground for this theory? If so, it will prove a disadvantage to our fertilizer business, but we would like to have all the facts and information that you can offer. Our fertilizer is composed of 14 or 16.70 acid, muriate potash or kainit and cotton seed meal.

Answer—It is not all probable, not to say impossible, that any insects will develop in the cotton seed meal used in the fertilizer applied to the corn that would attack the corn plants. The idea is probably one of those wild guesses that are often made by farmers who are entirely unfamiliar with the life history of the several species of insects that attack different farm crops. There is no reasonable foundation for the theory in question. The life history of the insects that attack corn is well understood by scientific men, and it is only necessary to send specimens to the experiment station for identification. The diasrotica 12-punctata, a small, greenish yellow beetle, with twelve black spots on the wing covers, and about one-third of an inch in length, has been quite abundant this year, and their attacks have greatly injured much early planted corn. So far no effective treatment has been discovered. It (this insect) attacks corn and many other plants, both while in the larva and in the beetle form. The beetle may be seen throughout the spring and early summer on almost every species of farm and garden crops. Most farmers would call it a "lady bug," but it is not. The true lady bug, of which there are several species, is a friend to the farmer, and not an enemy, since it feeds almost exclusively on plant lice. I may add that the high temperature to which the cotton seed "meats" are subjected would certainly kill every insect and destroy every insect egg that might be in the meats.

ONION CULTURE.

W. H. H., Green Pond, S. C.—Please answer the following questions on onion culture.

1. How much seed is required to grew sets sufficient to plant one acre?
2. What time should they be planted?
3. What time taken up?
4. What time transplanted?
5. How should land be prepared?
6. What kind of fertilizer should be used and how much?
7. How should they be prepared for market and what time?

By answering these questions you will greatly oblige a subscriber.

Answer—I regret to say that to reply to each and all your questions in an entirely satisfactory manner would amount to writing a small manual on onion culture. Such manuals may be now had at moderate prices. Send 30 cents to Orange Judd Co., New York, for a copy of "The New Onion Culture." The old method of growing onions for market by putting out the dried onion sets has almost gone out of practice, although enough sets are produced from seeds sown to supply the demand for them that comes from the ordinary home kitchen gardener. The new method involves the sowing of the seeds in hot beds in January, or in cold frames in December, and when the young plants produce bulbs one-quarter of an inch in diameter, and when the season is far enough advanced, they are drawn from the beds and transplanted in the garden or field in rows two feet apart and three to four inches in the rows. By this new plan a whole season is saved and the results are much more satisfactory in every way.

The ordinary onion sets are grown from seeds sown thickly in early spring on rather thin soil, free as possible from seeds of grass and weeds. The young plants should be kept as clean as possible, and when they form bulbs about the size of very small marbles and the tops turn brown and fall over, the bulbs are gathered and after thorough drying they are cleared of the tops, screened and stowed for planting in the late fall or early spring, as you have been accustomed to do. By all means get the little book.

A SICK COW THAT DIED.

H. W. H., Blythewood, S. C.—Can you tell me what is the trouble with my cow? She has been dry for two months; would give milk again in a few weeks. She is fat as can be. I found her down in the pasture. After being helped up she walked three hundred yards to lot, and stayed on her feet one day. The trouble was all in her hind parts. She had no use of hind feet and legs and could not stand at all when helped up. She was not sick at all; ate and drank as if there was nothing wrong. I could not find any soreness anywhere. At times she seemed to be in a lot of pain. Stayed in this condition four days and died. After being opened I found all the organs in healthy condition except the heart, which was about as large as a man's head. The calf was fully developed, but dead, it being all right a few hours before the cow died. I don't think she had any fever. Would not drink any more water than usual. I saw nothing to show why she should loose the use of her hind legs completely. I had owned the cow five years. There were a few ticks on cow, no more than I have seen at many other times; so few I don't think they would cause any fever at all. If you can name trouble and give a remedy for same, from my statement, you will greatly oblige a subscriber.

Answer—I am not able to say what was the matter with your cow or the meagre account of the symptoms. You do not state how she was fed. You say "she was not sick at all." It is not uncommon for cows a few weeks before calving to develop a partial paralysis of the hind parts, from which they usually recovery shortly after calving. I am inclined to the opinion that your cow had inflammation of the brain, or what is sometimes called grass staggers, caused by something that she ate, and which she could partake of at will. I believe that excessive feeding on cotton seed or cotton seed meal w[illegible] sometimes kill a cow, by producing staggers. A remedy now would be too late, of course, as the "old cow died." If you shall have a similar case in future probably you will note more carefully all the conditions and symptoms. The ticks on a cow would be almost certain to produce Texas fever if she had not before had ticks on her, and one attack of Texas fever would render an animal immune against the disease thereafter.

AMAUROSIS OF COW.

G. M. H., Newnon, S. C.—I wish to ask you to tell me what is the matter with my cow and give me remedy also in The Constitution, which I think is the best paper in the south. When I first found that she was sick she appeared to be weak in her back and hind legs. She would reel about in her hind parts and would almost fall. In two days she got so weak that she fell down and could not get up and her back and hind legs still seemed to be the trouble, and in twenty four hours after I found her sick she would hold her head and neck as straight line as possible and would move her head in this straight fashion all around the way as if she was smelling for the cattle all the time. After lying down two days and nights she got up and would reel about just as she did before she fell down, and while she was down her eyes looked like they would pop out. By the fourth day, and maybe before, she could not see and has been perfectly blind ever since. Can't see at all. Her appetite has been good all the time except when she was down (two days). Her bowels have been natural and regular, also her kidneys. She drinks water regularly but not more than she would naturally drink. She has never appeared to have fever. She has been sick about [illegible] weeks now. She now eats very heartily, drinks water regularly and she holds her head and neck in a natural position. Would not know that there is anything the matter with her to see her standing still. But when she walks she still appears to be weak in the back and hind legs and is still as blind as a stump. I blistered her back good, which is about all that I have done for her except take good care of her.

Answer—I think it quite probable that your cow is troubled with paralysis of the optic nerve, called amaurosis. The disease is usually caused by a blow on the forehead, or rheumatic inflammation of the optic nerve, or from extension of a deep inflammation of the eye involving the retinue. The preceding disease [illegible] probably rheumatism. Possibly some benefit may result from giving twice a day in the feed one dram of copperas, two drams of gentian, one-half dram of powdered nux vomica, one-half ounce of saltpeter.

STOCKING LEG.

G. H., Groves, N. C.—I have a mare that got her right hind leg hung in the stable seven weeks ago. It swelled up and had a lot of fever in it and could not walk for some time. Now she is all right and is not lame, but when she stands up all night her ankle and [illegible] joint swells up and there is a little fever in it. When I work her all day the swelling goes out. It don't seem to hurt her any, but if you can tell me anything to do for her from this poor description I will be very much obliged to you.

Answer—I consider it a case of stocking leg. If there is any soreness or pain, which will be evinced by lameness, I would not require her to work except very moderately, for the sake of exercise. When she comes in at night from work or exercise wrap the swollen leg tightly with a roller bandage. When she goes out in the morning remove the bandage and give a vigorous hand rubbings. Also mix 1½ ounces pure copperas, 2 ounces of caltpeter. Powder and [illegible] and divide into twelve powders and give one night and morning.

Ants.

(From The London Tit-Bits.)

The American truthteller was in form. "Talking of ants," he said, "we've got 'em as big as crabs out west. I guess I've seen 'em fight with long thorns, which they used as lances, charging each other like savages."

"They don't compare to the ants I saw in the east," said an inoffensive individual near by. "The natives have trained them as beasts of burden. One of them could trail a ton load for miles with ease. They worked willingly, but occasionally they turned on their attendants and killed them."

But this was drawing the long bow a little too far.

"I say, old [illegible]," said a shocked voice, "from the c[illegible] what sort of ants were they?"

"Elepha[illegible]d the quiet man.

ARE YOU HOUSE HUNTING? . . . .

September first is moving day and it is rapidly approaching. Now is the time to secure a house for another year and avoid the scramble which is sure to come during the last few days of August. We wish to call attention to the number of good houses described in the pages of our Weekly Rent List. We can fill your wants regardless of the style of house you may prefer. We also take pleasure in showing any of our houses—our horses are gentle and conveyances comfortable. If you cannot call for a Rent List, call us up by phone and we will mail you one.

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